The New-York Times.

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LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet Makes an Assault on Sunday Last.

He is Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

ALL QUIET ON MONDAY.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 30.

During Saturday night, Nov. 28, the enemy made a general attack in force on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and about midnight succeeded in driving in our pickets. This was intended as a feint, to confuse us, and conceal the real point of the contemplated assault. Cannonading and skirmishing continued all night.

Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon Gen. Ferrero's position, Fort Saunders. They were met midway by a murderous discharge of grape and canister, and the steady fire of the rifle-pits, under which they faltered and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two Colonels, several Captains, and in all, over one hundred dead on the field. A considerable force reached the foot of the parapets, only to tumble into a ten feet ditch surrounding the fort, where the wounded, and dead, and living were piled in an undistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners. The enemy's loss is not far from 700 in the assault, the Union loss less than 25.

Gen. Burnside humanely offered a truce to Gen. Longstreet until 5 P. M., to afford time for the removal of the enemy's wounded and burial of the dead, which was agreed to, and afterward extended two hours. The wounded were brought into our hospitals and conveyed on our ambulances to the enemy's line. Three stand of colors were captured. This (Monday) morning it is clear and freezing weather, with quiet around the line.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A midnight special to the *Journal* says: "Gen. Wilcox telegraphed Gen. Burnside, Knoxville, on Nov. 30, that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, the rebels attacked our force, and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right on the Kingston road and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterward regained the position after sharp skirmishing all night. On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved three brigades against Fort Saunders, or a portion thereof. Notwithstanding our heavy fire they gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet.

We took 300 men and three stands of colors.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded is over 300. Our entire loss is not over 200. Longstreet then accepted Burnside's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded.

The wounded rebels were exchanged for loyal soldiers that were wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines.

Col. Russ, commanding the assaulting party, Col. McElroy and Lieut.-Col. Thomas were killed.

Simultaneously an assault was made on the right of our line, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about forty. The enemy's loss was much greater.

Our supplies are ample for the present. The rebels have been reinforced by one or two of Bushrod Johnson's divisions."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Dates to Dec. 1—The Capture of 5,000 Rebel Prisoners at Knoxville Not Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Foster's Chief of Staff, dated Cumberland Gap, the 1st inst., which says nothing of the capture of 5,000 rebel prisoners at Knoxville.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gens. Price, Marmaduke and Cabell Preparing for an Attack—Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. McNeil has reliable information that the enemy are stretched along the Little Missouri River.

The right wing of the rebel forces, under Gen. Price, is near Washington; the left wing, under Cabell, is at Suddo Gap, and the centre, under Marmaduke, is in the vicinity of Murfreesboro.

It is thought that these forces are preparing to attack Fort Smith or Little Rock.

The rebel Gen. Cooper is in the Red River Valley and Standwaite is in the Creek Nation. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but this is, no doubt, exaggerated.

Gen. Blunt is here.

From Fortress Monroe.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES IN THE RICHMOND PRISONS—MISS BELLE BOYD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The steamer *George Washington* left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions for Richmond and vicinity.

The Petersburgh *Daily Register*, Nov. 30, says that "three of the Texas traitors, sent out of the country by Gen. Magruder, are Dr. Peebles, D. J. Baldwin, a lawyer of Houston, and Tukeir, of Victoria. They will be put across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass.

Two Boards of Yankee officers have been organized for the proper distribution of the clothing and provisions sent by the North for their prisoners in Belle Isle—one for the Quartermaster's and one for the Commissary's Department.

Col. Sanderson, a former hotel keeper in New-York, was chief of the proceeding, and managed the distribution in a business-like style."

The steamer *Conqueror* arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with fifty rebel prisoners. They were conveyed to Fort Norfolk this morning.

Miss Belle Boyd arrived this morning from Washington, in charge of a Lieutenant. She is to be sent over the lines to remain during the war.

The steamer *New-York* will leave for City Point early to-morrow, with a large lot of express freight from the North for the Union prisoners in the Southern prisons.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Judge Hoffman yesterday found $1,000 damages against Capt. R. H. Pearson in favor of Chas. P. Duane. The latter was exiled by the Vigilance Committee in 1856, and Capt. Pearson subsequently forced him to leave the steamer after he came on board at Acapulco, designing to return to this city. Had he succeeded in returning he would undoubtedly have been hung, as the Vigilance Committee was in session, and he was banished to return on pain of death. The case will be appealed on the ground of excessive damages.

Sailed—the steamer *Orizaba* for Panama, carrying 80 passengers, $819,630 in treasure for England, and a quarter of a million for New-York.

Henry Ward Beecher in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of music to-night, to hear the lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Gov. Curtin's introductory address was principally an appeal for the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Mr. Beecher treated national topics principally, in reference to the views entertained of them in Europe.

Mr. Beecher alluded to his experience in England, and paid a high tribute to the general character of the English people. A comparison between Presidents Jackson and Lincoln, very favorable to the latter, brought a storm of enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

General Grant's Movements Still Contraband.

Rumored Demonstrations by the Rebels.

Bragg Reported Reinforced by Gen. Joe Johnston.

Reported Death of John C. Breckinridge.

THE HOSPITALS FILLING UP.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 2d inst. says: "The movements of our army are contraband.

The hospitals are full of the wounded of both armies.

Refugees and deserters report that Gen. Bragg has been reinforced near Dalton, Ga., by Joe Johnston.

Nothing later from Knoxville."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Deserters and citizens report that John C. Breckinridge died of wounds received at Ringgold. A son and cousin of Breckinridge are prisoners.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The movements of this army now going on cannot be reported.

There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamauga River, at Red House Ford, and that the families there took refuge in the town.

Rumors continue to thicken of rebel doings in the border counties of Tennessee.

Reports say that Faulkner and his men are not only conscripting all the men they can lay their hands on, but that they are taking all the horses mules, cattle and hogs, without regard to the political sentiments of owners, that they can find.

The military authorities received a telegram this morning from Gen. Foster, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the forces previously sent thither from Gen. Burnside to guard that important point. The few troops under the former might perhaps be able to inflict some damage on the rear of Gen. Longstreet, who is retreating into Virginia. Gen. Sherman would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Reported Recapture of Puebla by the Mexicans.

Difficulties Encountered by the French.

From the New-Orleans Era, Nov. 22.

By the arrival of the schooner *Oliver S. Breeze*, from Vera Cruz on the 26th October, we have been put in possession of some late and important facts in regard to Mexican affairs. When the *Breeze* left Vera Cruz a report was prevalent in the city among the French that the Mexicans had recaptured Puebla. There was no doubt of the truth of the report, although no particulars are given.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICANS

The Maximilian affair is looked upon by the whole Mexican nation as a perfect farce from the beginning. The convocation of "Notables" consisted of five persons as follows: Gen. Forey, Count Saligny, Archbishop de la Basty, Gen. Wohl, and Padre Miranda. These five gentlemen met together in secret unknown to and unauthorized by the people, and after disposing of a champagne supper, proceeded to discuss State affairs. The ex-officio President of the "Convocation" submitted the propositions, which are well known, to establish an Empire; and, as might have been expected under such circumstances, they were carried *nem con.* By this squad of five men, not one of whom could be said to be a representative of Mexico, the crown of the Republic (then and there changed suddenly to an Empire) was offered to an Austrian Prince whose name could not be known to one Mexican in one hundred thousand throughout the whole country. It is even said that the Mexican portion of the Convocation had not heard of him until his name was presented for imperial honors.

It is said that no respectable Mexican looks upon the action of these five "notables" as binding upon the nation.

DISCONTENT OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

A spirit of discontent has sprung up against the French among the Church party, on account of the little respect paid by the soldiery to church property. They have made stables of several of the churches, and taken from them the sacred chalices, and the jewels out of the eyes of the images.

In one church (the Inquisition) the diamond eyes from the image of Christ were stolen, and all the rich pictures and the most sacred relics taken with the disregard for their sacred character characteristic of infidel bandits. These things are having a powerful and exciting effect upon the superstitious minds of the Mexican people, who have ever shown a reckless determination to keep their churches free from the contaminating touch of infidel robbers.

OUTRAGES.

Col. Dupin, an instrument of the reactionary rebels has raised a battalion of about 150 men, who go about committing the worst of outrages—desecrating churches, pillaging houses, violating women and entailing great sufferings upon all who have wealth and position, unless they have protection papers. His operations are confined to the roadside between Solidad and the City of Mexico. In going from one city to another the victims of his outrages can be seen hanging from trees by their limbs and necks. Many are killed and others tortured.

HATE TOWARD THE FRENCH.

Such acts have aroused a dangerous spirit of opposition, and the Mexicans now say that instead of the French coming to protect them, their purpose appears to be only oppression and robbery. A very deep feeling of hate has been created, which will probably have the effect to unite the whole Republic against the French and the reactionary (rebel) party.

THE EMPEROR'S EGYPTIAN AUXILIARIES.

A train of cars, in passing from Mexico to Solidad, was recently fired into by men organized for the purpose, killing the Commandante of Solidad, the parish priest and several hundred others. Mr. Lucas, an Irishman, Superintendent of the road, and Frank Farrell, Chief Engineer, were mortally wounded. The military station of Texeria is guarded by the troops "loaned" the Emperor Napoleon by the Viceroy of Egypt. These colored troops are extremely hostile to the "Christian dogs," and have no respect for any but Mahomedans. They have perpetrated numerous massacres.

At Madelin, another military station, these Egyptian auxiliaries expelled the priest.

PRIESTS AND MISSIONS.

Several priests in various parts of the Republic have seceded from the Church of Rome, and have applied for power to act for the Greek Catholic Church of Constantinople. An American priest is now on his way to Constantinople to receive consecration from the hands of the Patriarch Archbishop, in order to be able to perpetuate the Episcopacy.

Several missions have already been established by President Juarez, and the prospects are good for a general prevalence of the power of the Greek Church, in the same manner as now prevails in Russia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The communication of "M. H. D.," received. The inclosure will be appropriated as in the note indicated.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Cause of the Retrograde Movement.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force.

The position of the enemy was naturally a very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property.

The entire casualties during the campaign will not exceed one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

A few men who forded Mine Run and lay on picket duty during Monday night, were frozen to death, and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were carried to the rear on stretchers the same morning.

With the exception of a few cavalry skirmishes, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The dispatches sent from the Army of the Potomac yesterday to the Associated Press failed, owing to uncontrollable circumstances on the way, to reach Washington until to-day, and a similar misfortune attended the telegram from Rappahannock Station. Much of what has now come to hand has been anticipated through other channels. It appears, however, from the dispatches, that it was evidently intended to attack the enemy's extended works Monday. Cannonading was opened from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the right wing skirmishers were advanced to Mine Run, where it was found the enemy had built a succession of dams, which raised the stream to a depth of from four to five feet, with swampy margins. On our extreme right it was found the enemy had formed an abattis several hundred yards in width in front of their works, and directly under their guns.

On the left, Gen. Warren moved forward his line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strongly intrenched as to make it more than hazardous to attack them in front. He however drove them back from the advanced post behind their works, and awaited further instructions. These and perhaps other considerations induced a postponement of the premeditated attack.

It is understood that Gen. Meade visited the entire line, carefully noting the enemy's strong positions, formidable batteries and earthworks, and after consulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north side of the Rapidan, and orders were accordingly issued to that effect. Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign when it became evident that the enemy had anticipated his advance and rendered an approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court-House an impossibility.

Convalescent Camp Near Alexandria.

AN APPEAL FOR BLANKETS.

CONVALESCENT CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

There are in the Second division of this camp to-day over eleven hundred New-York troops, most of whom are lately from United States General Hospital, where they have participated in the engagement of kind nursing, good fare, and comfortable beds, and are recovering from the effects of wounds, and the debility of disease. The barracks in this camp are clean, comfortable, and commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with stoves and fuel in abundance.

Those appropriated to the First division have bed-ticks filled with straw, these are for New-England troops,—as have the barracks of the Fourth division—filled with Western and New-Jersey troops. The bunks of the Second division (New-York) have nothing but the bare boards, and Dr. R. B. Landon, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A. in charge of this department, wants quilts and blankets—such as can be washed.

As an agent of the State I make this statement, and appeal to the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the New-York soldiery, to contribute dark-colored quilts and coverlids, and hair and moss pillows, for the comfort of our men, and for the credit of our State.

Any contributions directed to the care of Mrs. Robert Farnam, corner of M and Eleventh streets, Washington, D. C., will be properly appropriated and thankfully acknowledged.

Mrs. E. P. SPENCER.
Agent New-York State Soldiers' Relief.

CONVALESCENT CAMP, Va., Nov. 30, 1863.

Mrs. Spencer, New-York State Agent:

DEAR MADAM: There is now in this camp over one thousand New-York men, and the cold and inclement weather coming on, from which they are suffering much for want of something more comfortable than bare boards to sleep on; and if, through your agency, they can be furnished quilts or blankets, they will be under lasting obligations, for many of these men come here destitute of overcoats and blankets, and remain so for weeks. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,)

R. B. LANDON,
A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of N. Y. troops.

Arrival of the Scotia.

The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 21st, and from Queenstown on the 22d November, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The main points of her news were telegraphed from Cape Race, and published in the TIMES on Tuesday last.

Operations of Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Col. Tune, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment, reports that his pickets were driven in at Mount Sterling, Ky., by 700 rebels. Headquarters here think the number of rebels greatly exaggerated.

Arrivals in the City.

Senators Doolittle, Iowa, Harris, Albany, and Anthony, Rhode Island; Captains S. Garner and family, Boston, and J. W. Gosler and wife, Kentucky; N. Yocum, Memphis, Tenn.; D. B. Smith, Toledo; A. B. Morgan, Troy, and H. Sibley, Rochester, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

Senator Charles Sumner, Boston; Gen. Sherman, U. S. Vols.; Col. S. S. Smoot, Washington; John S. Blatchford, Boston; F. M. Reasor, Philadelphia; and S. P. Moore, Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator J. Collamer and wife, Vermont; Commander G. M. Ransom, U. S. Navy; Hon. Wm. Wasson, M. C., Auburn; Hon. Stephen K. Williams, M. C., New-York; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Judge J. R. Swan, Columbus; Dr. Philpots, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Canada, are at the Astor House.

Most of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, above-mentioned, proceeded to Washington last evening.

THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The late fair held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in aid of the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children, realized the sum of nearly $3,500 over expenses.

GREAT WAR MEETING.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Loyal.

OUR QUOTA MUST BE FILLED.

THOUSANDS IN PATRIOTIC COUNCIL.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Judge Daly, Judge Kelley, Major-Gen. Sickles, Rev. Mr. Boole, and Others.

The meeting called for last evening at Cooper Institute by citizens, without distinction of party, to respond to the call of the President for additional volunteers, and also to celebrate the glorious victories of Grant, was a triumphant success. Long before the hour for organization the immense hall was filled to overflowing, there being not an inch of room that was packable being unpacked. A very large proportion of the assemblage was composed of ladies, and there was a heartiness and interest shown in the main purpose of the call which promises more good than has hitherto been effected by such meetings. The stage was very handsomely draped with the American flag, and the following mottoes were displayed upon it.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER GRANT.
The captured heights of Chattanooga prove
His readiness on rebel works to move."

"ALL HONOR TO GALLANT HOOKER,
Who planted his banner on the cloud-capped height,
And won new glory in his mountain fight."

"THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Our columns rush where'er our banners lead,
And every heart responsive beats to MEADE."

At about 8 o'clock Hon. Josiah Sutherland arose and nominated as their presiding officer their honored Mayor, Mr. Opdyke.

Mr. Opdyke came forward and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said he appeared before them to explain why His Honor, Judge Sutherland, had called him to the Chair. The Committee of Arrangements had asked the consent of our distinguished fellow citizen Gen. Dix to occupy the Chair, and he had kindly consented to do so, but was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from being present. He asked for Gen. Wetmore to read a letter from Gen. Dix, when two, one consenting to preside, the second regretting his inability to do so, and expressing his cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting were read. The loyal and patriotic sentiments contained in them elicited the warmest plaudits of the entire assembly. Gen. Wetmore then read from a long list of names of men offered for Vice-Presidents of the meeting those most widely known, and Mr. McCurdy read the list of Secretaries. These were unanimously selected.

Mayor Opdyke again appeared and expressed his regrets at being deprived of the pleasure of listening to the eloquent voice of Gen. Dix. They had assembled in response to the call of the President for volunteers, and desired also to mingle their congratulations at the victories gained by Gen. Grant in the West. [Applause.] They had by a common impulse of patriotic devotion joined every shade of political opinion, from the radical Republican and Anti-Slavery man to the radical Democrat—All joined together to aid in putting down the rebellion. [Applause.] They had made a particular request of the speakers who were to address them to refrain from making any allusion, however vague, which might wound the sensibilities of any man, any party. [Applause.] It was a glorious sight to see citizens of this leading City of the nation united as one man in a common cause to strengthen the hands of the Government and in putting down the rebellion. This meeting could not fail to have a most salutary influence here and throughout the country, in strengthening the spirit of volunteering, and the result would be that all would soon see the end of the rebellion which they were struggling to overthrow. [Applause.]

His Honor then introduced Hon. Gilbert Dean, who read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The People of the City and State of New-York, at the commencement of hostilities between those in rebellion against the Government of the United States, did, in popular assemblages, and represented in municipal and State legislative bodies, pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to sustain the Government in quelling the rebellion and reëstablishing the National authority. *And Whereas*, the City and County of New-York has already appropriated for that purpose more than seven millions of dollars—has sent to the field tens of thousands of its citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That we, in mass meeting assembled, again most solemnly repeat and reaffirm the pledge heretofore made by our City Council and by the Legislature of the State, that "*We will uphold and reinforce our armies in the field, and sustain at home the families of our soldiers in the service of the Government,*" *and that we will never consent to a peace but upon the basis of the restoration of the Union.*

Resolved, That we point with pride to the position of New-York. She has sent more volunteers to the field than any two cities of the Union. Her merchants, her bankers, and her citizens have placed at the disposal of the Government their accumulated wealth, never refusing to honor a draft made upon them; and are to-day more willing than at the commencement of the war to furnish all needed, moral and material aid to sustain the Government in reinstating constituted authority, and "conquering a peace."

Resolved, That we recommend Congress to increase the pay of the privates in the military service of the Government to $20 per month—this to apply as well to those now in service as to those who shall hereafter be mustered into such service.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the call of the President, and of the Governor of New-York, for additional volunteers; that we recommend that the people of each Congressional District organize and act efficiently for the purpose of procuring them; and to that end that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five from each Congressional District of this City, to devise means and act in conjunction with the Military Commissioners appointed by the Governor and the Provost-Marshal-General, to promote volunteering.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Union soldiers now confined in Southern prisons, that we implore our Government to make every effort to supply their wants, alleviate their sufferings, and procure their speedy release: but we know that these brave men, who have risked their lives to secure victory and unity to the nation, will not ask the Government for their sake to forfeit honor, or compromise its position in reference to the exchange, according to the usages of civilized warfare, of all soldiers who have been made prisoners of war.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the recent victories of our armies—affording as they do the highest evidence of a return of peace; and that the thanks of this meeting are tendered to Gen. Grant, his gallant officers and brave men, for the splendid success and decisive battle of Chattanooga.

After the reading of the resolutions, Judge Dean proceeded to make a few remarks. He reviewed the course of some prominent men who seemed very zealous at the outset of the war, expressing their fullest determination to do anything in their power to put down the rebellion. He reviewed the course of Fernando Wood, reading from special messages sent to municipal bodies in the City of New-York while he was Mayor of the City. At the beginning of the war he avowed himself in favor of using all laudable means for crushing the rebellion, but how sadly had he departed from those professions. He alluded also to the action of the Legislature, to acts passed by it and sanctioned by Gov. Seymour—all of the same tenor. They should assure the soldier his family should be protected during his absence, and that if he fell they would not be left without assistance.

At the conclusion of Judge Dean's remarks, which were well received, the following letter from President Lincoln was read:

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

Messrs. George Opdyke, Joseph Sutherland, Benjamin F. Manierre, Prosper M. Wetmore and Spencer Kirby, Committee:

Yours of the 28th ult., inviting me to be present at a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 3d inst., to promote the raising of volunteers, is received. Nothing would be more agreeable to my feelings, or better accord with my judgment, than to contribute, if I could, by my presence or otherwise, to that eminently patriotic object. Nevertheless, the now early meeting of Congress, together with a temporary illness, renders my attendance impossible.

You propose, also, to celebrate our Western victories. Freed from apprehension of wounding the just sensibilities of brave soldiers fighting elsewhere, it would be exceedingly agreeable to me to join in a suitable acknowledgment to those of the great West, with whom I was born and have passed my life. And it is exceedingly gratifying that a portion lately of the Army of the Potomac, but now serving with the great Army of the West, have borne so conspicuous a part in the late brilliant triumphs in Georgia. Honor to the soldier and sailor everywhere who bravely bears his country's cause. Honor also to the citizen who cares for his brother in the field, and serves, as he best can, the same cause. Honor to him, only less than to him who braves for the common good, the storms of heaven and the storms of battle.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

Immense cheering followed the reading of the letter. When this had subsided, Judge Daly was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. P. DALY.

He said that the little he had to say might perhaps be expressed in this—that the best service they could now render to the Southern States, was to fill up the ranks of our armies with all speed and bring this war to a speedy close. [Applause.] It was a course alike dictated by policy and by humanity. This rebellion had been circumscribed within very narrow limits, and the people of the South were just waking to a consciousness that the nationality they have been seeking is a phantom, the pursuit of which has produced the bitter fruits of blasted plantations, ruined fortunes and desolate homes; and many South were now yielding to the inexorable logic of events. Our duty was a plain one—to stand by the Government of our fathers—[applause]—to stand by the old flag—to sacrifice anything and everything for the preservation of the nation. The speaker referred to the gratitude the nation owed the army, and especially to Gen. Grant. He said some professed to fear that the American soldier may be made the instrument of a despot. Those who do this know but little of the American character, and little of the American soldier. He concluded with an energetic and eloquent appeal in behalf of the soldiers in the field, to whom we should render encouragement and assistance.

Judge Daly was succeeded by

JUDGE KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Kelley said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of New-York: In this era of learning and eloquence, I pray you to acquit me of the vanity of supposing that any word of mine is needed to stimulate the patriotism of New-York to the performance of its duty; but I could not forego the privilege of mingling my poor voice with those that were to be raised in the cause of my country here to-night—and I do so the more readily because the Press of New-York will carry my words, as it were, on the wings of lightning, to my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania. What is it your country calls upon you to do? To strike a few blows at a reeling and dismayed enemy. The poorest, meanest economy, and the grandest motives combined, all urge it upon you. Would you save dollars and cents? Then fill the veteran regiments at once. Let the fatal blow be struck, and in a few months your soldiers shall again be citizens. Would you show the world that the hopes brought over in the *Mayflower* shall continue through all time to fructify in beauty and expanding greatness? Let the world see that after three years of war you spring to arms with the same alacrity as when your flag was first fired upon. "Ah! but," says somebody, "we will support Abraham Lincoln and his policy if we support the war." Abraham Lincoln, under the inevitable law of life, is passing away. President Lincoln has but a few more months to live, as President, and then the breath that made him may make or unmake him. The policy may be changed from the foundation upward. You sustain the Constitution by giving vigor to that army of which you have made him the Commander-in-chief. Never did cause offer so much glory for so little service. "Unconditional Surrender Grant" moves on after an army that flies before him, and that regards him as invincible. Banks has but to move in Texas, and the Union sentiment will rally around him; and the six States in one will need but small forces from the North to unfurl the Stars and Stripes from one boundary to the other of that magnificent empire. [Great applause.] Have you read the speech of Robert Toombs? [Laughter.] Who will tell me that there is heart or hope in the rebellion, or in the most desperate of its leaders, after reading that speech? He who enters the army to-morrow enters it to aid in wiping out the grandest rebellion the eye of God ever beheld, and to do it with scarcely more fighting than he might have in a New-York election. Gen. Meigs says in his description of the battle of Chattanooga, "Gen. Hooker's battle was above the clouds." Let us do our duty, and ours will henceforth be above the clouds, upon the mountain tops in the full blaze of the sun of freedom, and the brows of our soldiers will be fanned by the breezes of fast-coming peace. No man tells us to-night that the Government of the United States may not coerce a State. [Applause.] That cloud sits very low in the valley of tribulation. No man tells us that one Southern soldier is equal to five Northern ones. No man tells us that the rebellion has all the military skill. Why, Daniel E. Sickles stepped from the streets of New-York a soldier worthy to be the first lieutenant of fighting Joe Hooker; and it will puzzle them to find in the history of the rebellion, aye, or in Europe either, an abler soldier in all respects than Grant. No, that cloud lies beneath us. Oh! but the business of New-York was to be suspended, and grass was to grow in your streets. Down under the pale of despotism lowers that cloud. Another cloud went under our feet when grape and canister scattered a New-York mob. Yes, we have but to do our duty in the coming week, and we fight above all clouds. Mr. Kelly concluded by saying the world at large was watching to see the result of this call. Let them see that our youth will be ready to stand to arms. He was vociferously applauded throughout.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles commenced by alluding to the recent successes of our armies at Chattanooga and elsewhere, the fruits of the genius of Rosecrans and Grant, and Hooker, and Burnside. To the South it was a moment of anguish; to us, of tranquil repose. If we would drive the South from defeat to despair, we must respond to the call of the President for more men, and we would celebrate peace with the next Fourth of July. America could now afford in its diplomacy, to speak with a consciousness, not only of the justice of its cause, but of its vast military and financial power. Gen. Sickles spoke ardently and eloquently in behalf of the object of the meeting. We regret that our space will not allow of an extended report.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

When the applause, which followed Gen. Sickles' speech had subsided, James T. Brady was introduced and made a brief speech. Recurring to some of the observations made at the commencement, he could only uniting in expressing his regret that they were deprived of the presence of that brave soldier, tried patriot and wise statesman, whom they had expected to hear, Gen. John A. Dix. [Applause.] He understood that the gentleman composing the committee had prepared for the reception of the gallant General a banner which he asked to have unfurled. [A beautiful banner, bearing a likeness of Gen. Dix, and in embronzed letters, his words, "Whoever hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," was then unfurled, creating the greatest enthusiasm.] He alluded to the time when Gen. Sickles and himself were schoolmates together, and playmates about the City parks. He rejoiced to feel that he was as true to the noblest instincts of man and as faithful to his native land as in those halcyon days. [Applause.] Gen. Sickles had said that the soldier was of value when his heart went with his bayonet. He appreciated that truth when he exposed his yet young life and exhibited his talents on the tented field. A party had set themselves up as opposed to the prosecution of the war. Where were they now? What influence had they in this nation? [Voices—"None."] Mr. Brady continued in an eloquent manner to advocate the cause for the furtherance of which they were assembled, and closed his remarks amid the applause of the audience.

SPEECH OF PARKE GODWIN.

Parke Godwin was then introduced, and gave a brief historical survey of the ground, and of the achievements thus far of the Union armies. He said that when the North undertook the task of putting down this revolt they attempted to do four great things. The first was to blockade 3,000 miles of sea-coast honeycombed throughout the whole line with innumerable inlets; the second, to defend 2,000 miles of frontier, including the National Capital; the third, to open the second largest river of the world, running for over a thousand miles through a hostile country; and the fourth, to disperse a rebel army 500,000 strong. All these things they undertook to do without an army to start with, or a navy, and with the finances of the Government in a disordered condition. How much of this tremendous task had been accomplished? In the first place they had blockaded this longline of sea-coast in such a manner that no nation had dared to say that the blockade was ineffective. In the second place, they had defended their frontier and the Capital; and not only this, but had driven the enemy four hundred miles south, recovering two-thirds of his territory, containing a population of over two million souls, and were now compelled to search for the rebel armies with a microscope in the mountains of Georgia. In the third place, they had opened the Mississippi river from Cairo to New-Orleans, and driven the enemy from the entire valley. These achievements he thought were worthy of record and would compare favorably with those of any other nation in the same length of time. They furnished an answer to the cavils of our enemies abroad, and of the Copperheads in our midst, that the Government was imbecile and slow, and incompetent to the task of crushing the rebellion. It took England six years, under the lead of the great Wellington, to drive Napoleon out of Spain—a territory about as large as our State of Virginia. It took the four great Powers of Europe two years to drive Russia out of a territory no larger than the State of New-Jersey. It took England 28 months to conquer the revolt of the Sepoys in India—a work of not much greater magitude than to quell an insurrection of negroes on a South Carolina plantation. And yet those foreign nations attempted to criticise the slowness of our operations, and to repeat the prophecy that we never could conquer the rebellion, and ought to submit without further struggle to the dismemberment of our nation. The speaker closed by drawing a parallel between the generalship of the Union Commanders and those of other nations, and between the deeds of heroism displayed at various times in the history of this war and those which had been so loudly celebrated in history and song by the historians and poets of European nations. Mr. Godwin's speech was listened to with great attention from the many facts embodied in it, and was frequently applauded.

REV. MR. BOOLE'S SPEECH.

Rev. Mr. Boole said:

The noble purpose that had brought them together commended itself to the conscience and patriotism of every man worthy of political inheritance, who could boast "I am an American citizen." They met to consult upon the nation's need, and to inquire, not in despair, but in strong hope and faith, "what shall we do to be saved?" He would not have it said they met "irrespective of party distinctions." He would have it heralded through the country that they met as a political party having a mark of distinction separating them from all others, "the party of our country's flag"—the motto "Firm and free, one and forever." This should be the test of every man's allegiance—"He that is not with us is with our enemies." He would not argue whether Abraham Lincoln is providentially or accidentally President of the United States. He, (the President,) was a speck compared to the interests at stake. He looked beyond the President and his party. The Union was not his. The cause was greater than the man. The fight was the people's. Should we permit treason to triumph and rebels to destroy the Union to spite the policy of the Administration? [Here the speaker delivered a glowing eulogy on the services of Gen. Sickles, which was received with loud applause.] Formerly Richmond was of no consequence to us. We had not taken it, and could afford to let it escape. But now we want it, and must have it, not for its records of treason—they might perish—not for its Confederate notes, its bonds, its small stock, &c., but for a different reason. We want Libby Prison, and our brave and treacherously-treated volunteers. We must have it, and we must have it quick. Our imprisoned soldiers are worth a thousand Richmonds, and if our Government wanted to know how to force the rebels to an exchange of prisoners, the way was to go and take them. That was the only way to end this war. We must fight the rebellion down. There remained no other solution. The speaker, after some further remarks, closed his speech as follows: "Treachery and treason, armed to the teeth, have broken open the temple of our liberties, and struck their deadly blows at that cherished flag which is the emblem of all we, as citizens, love better than life. A million of lion-hearted heroes have thrown themselves a living rampart around that sacred banner. By countless scores they have fallen—their ranks are thinned—but the old flag still flies in the midst of the fray. The battle rages. Shall the old flag come down? Who will take the places of braves who have fallen? The nation calls to arms—shall we yield? or conquer." (Here the speaker, by way of peroration, recited a poem applicable to the tenor of his speech.)

Mr. Boole was followed by a number of speakers, whose remarks were interesting and pertinent. Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, Chaplain Trumbull, of the Tenth regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. Stewart L. Woodford, made eloquent speeches. The following additional resolutions were then offered and adopted, when Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, was introduced, and said:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine, to be hereafter announced by the Chairman, be appointed to correspond with proper persons throughout the State and endeavor to stimulate an organized movement to fill the quota of the State, and that such Committee have power to add to their numbers.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the course of the authorities of the City and County of New-York in appropriating moneys for bounties to volunteers and for the relief of families, and urge upon capitalists and corporations the necessity and duty of promptly advancing the necessary funds upon the securities offered.

SPEECH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

MY FRIENDS: You will not expect to hear me speak. I cannot attempt it. I have heard words to-night that should have warmed the heart of every man present. Let us go home this night, and on our bended knees pray God to teach each one of us his duty to our country and to Him. [Great applause.]

After the adoption of the resolutions, and the singing of a song by the Glee Club, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

Outside.

Two large stands were erected in front of the Institute, each handsomely ornamented with thirty-six illuminated stars. The balcony of the Institute was similarly decorated, and from it a very excellent band furnished enlivening and patriotic airs. Those who could not get inside, and they were thousands, gathered around the stands to listen to patriotic and stirring words.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting at Stand No. 1 was not organized until a late hour, owing to the enthusiasm in the streets, and a disposition on the part of the "outsiders" to appropriate the locality to a promiscuous display of pyrotechnics. About 10½ o'clock, however, Mr. James M. Thompson, of the Eighteenth Ward, volunteered to call the meeting to order, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. James D. McClelrand, who for about twenty minutes addressed the vast concourse before him in glowing language, exhorting all to support the Government.

After the conclusion of Mr. McClelrand's remarks, Col. Henry took the stand and delivered a speech, which, for force and vigor, was hardly excelled by any similar effort during the evening. The Colonel called upon all to stand by the Union. He had done so, and was willing to do so again. He soon expected to be in the field, and he hoped to see those around him by his side. A glorious Government was to be sustained, and he for one was bound to lend his aid in its support. Col. Henry was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. He was followed by a gentleman by the name of Haggerty, who was introduced by the President as the last speaker previous to the adjournment. Mr. Haggerty stated that he was an Irishman, and one who was native and to the manor born. America was his land by adoption, and he intended to fight for the soil he stood upon as long as he lived. He hoped all true Irishmen would do the same.

At the hour when the last meeting adjourned, about 11 o'clock, there were large crowds still in waiting, with banners, calling for speeches. The supply of Roman candles seemed exhaustless. The streets for blocks around were brilliantly illuminated, and at a late hour the crowd seemed unwilling to disperse. The transparencies and mottoes exhibited on the occasion were appropriate, and fairly indicated the feelings of the throngs that bore them. Conspicuous among the number were two large banners bearing the mottoes,

"BRAGG the Great Retreater."
"GRANT the Great Defeater."

Stand No. 1 furnished the conclusion for the outside meeting, and a more enthusiastic gathering has not been seen in the City for many a day.

STAND NO. 2.

Stand No. 2 outside was decorated with Chinese lanterns, illuminated stars and other devices. A banner was suspended from each corner. One bore the inscription: "All Honor to GRANT—Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Nashville, Shiloh, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga." Upon the other was inscribed: "Excelsior—The Empire State Loyal Now and Forever." The meeting here was called to order early in the evening, and organized by the election of Alonzo Sherwood, Esq., of Galveston, Texas, as Chairman. Mr. Sherwood said he was happy to meet the citizens of New-York to-night. He presented himself before them as a representative of the Democratic Unionists of the far South, and he could speak of his own knowledge of the causes of this rebellion. It was the jealousy of the slaveholders against the enfranchised free laborers of the North and of the South that had urged them on to rebellion and secession. Let those who said a year ago we could never crush the rebellion look around them now—look at its present limits; look at the 178,000 men of Southern extraction, white and black, who were at this moment struggling side by side with the North in the battle for freedom.

Mr. Sherwood was succeeded by Mr. Tracy, who was loudly applauded.

THE FIREWORKS.

The Committee added to the outside attractions by a very beautiful display of fireworks, burning any number of rockets, blue lights, Roman candles, &c. Many of the rockets on bursting displayed the national colors, and among them some beautiful designs suggestive of the occasion.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Parkersburg from New-Orleans—An Order about the Flag.

The steamer *Parkersburg*, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday afternoon, brings papers to Nov. 23. They contain no news whatever regarding Gen. BANKS' movements, but are forced to waste their enterprise in recording events transpiring in Mexico.

The following order had been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1863.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No.— * * * It having come to notice at these headquarters that certain thoughtless persons in the commerce of this city have disfigured the flag of the United States displayed at their places of business, by attaching thereto advertisements of their wares, the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department is directed to see that such practices shall be forthwith discontinued.

The flag is the emblem of the power and dignity of the nation, and must not be defaced or altered by any individual within the limits of this Military Department.

By order of Major-Gen. BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, A. A. A. Gen.

Gen. Banks' Expedition to Texas—Particulars of the Landing—Occupation of Brownsville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Expedition that left New-Orleans on the 24th ult., under the command of Maj.-Gen. DANA, composed principally of the Second division, Thirteenth army corps, arrived at this place on the morning of the 1st inst., and anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The fleet consisted of 19 steamboats and 8 small sloops, with the gunboats *Owasco*, *Virginia* and *Monongahela* as convoy.

On the third day out from New-Orleans, the skies clouded up, and during the night blew a gale, driving the vessels out of their position in line, and scattering them over the ocean in all directions. During the storm the small steamboat *Union* with Company A, Sixteenth regiment, *Corps d'Afrique*, beside horses, stores, &c., was found to be in a sinking condition. She was at the time in tow of the *Empire City*, which latter took off the troops and crew on board, and the boat, with horses and stores, went down.

Two of the schooners, also, which were in tow of steamers, were swamped and lost. The storm lasted all night, and when the morning broke the mists hung thick and heavy over the waters, hiding from view every object distant more than 100 yards. About noon the mists began to lift, and during the day so far cleared up as to enable us to take in the whole horizon, when we found *four* out of the *twenty-two* vessels in sight, viz.: the *McClellan*, (the flagship,) *Clinton*, *Crescent*, and *St. Mary's*, in addition to our boat the *Northerner*, which, although thought to be the weakest vessel in the fleet, had outrode the storm in safety, and kept her exact position in line. For three days after the storm the scattered vessels kept arriving in sight, and this morning, I believe, all the vessels, except the ones above alluded to as lost, have appeared.

The *McClellan*, with Major-Gens. BANKS and DANA, and their Staff, has been steaming forward and back since the weather cleared up, bringing the fleet together.

The line was again formed, and for the rest of the voyage the weather was clear, and each vessel moved steadily on its course.

On the morning of the 1st inst. we sighted the Isla del Pada, a long, narrow strip of land running parallel with the Southern coast of Texas, 120 miles long, inclosing between it and the mainland, a narrow bay, of the same length, and at some points only two miles wide. Following the course of the island, we soon came in sight of Point Isabel lighthouse, and immediately after we anchored about midway between Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The water on the bar was found to be too low to admit of the passage of the fleet up the river, and it was decided to land at Brazos. Just opposite the old landing on the mainland, used by the Government during the Mexican War, and since by a line of steamers, running between New-Orleans and this point, there is a cut through the island, and about nine feet of water on the bar, and as most of the vessels of our fleet, were from six to nine feet draft, they steamed through this opening to the wharf on the mainland, effecting a safe landing. The *McClellan*, *Northerner*, *Belvidere*, and a few others, were too heavy draft to get over, and had to be lightened by small sloops. A heavy sea is constantly running here, and the breakers are so powerful as to insure the speedy destruction of any vessel that gets stuck on the bar.

While endeavoring to pass in the steamer *Zephyr*, with four companies of the Sixteenth regiment Corps d'Afrique, and heavily loaded with stores, horses, &c., struck on the bar, and shortly after broke in two amidships, making her a total loss. Part of her cargo and the men aboard were saved. During the next day, two schooners that were engaged in unloading the steamers outside, were also driven ashore, and will share the same fate. The *Clinton*, in passing over, also got aground, but being a strong vessel, with powerful engines, she was got off, although the propeller *Blossom*, a new boat, and as fine a little tug as ever floated, was broken and stove in, in attempting to get her off.

In endeavoring to pass ashore, a lifeboat with its crew of sailors were swamped, and boats from the *McClellan* and *Thomas A. Scott* were sent to their assistance. Of the three boats sent, two were swamped and eight men perished; the others were carried by the breakers ashore, and cast on the island. One man was saved by clinging to a dead horse that was washed ashore, bearing him in safety with it.

The sea being too rough to transport horses from one boat to another, the steamers went as near to the island as was considered safe, and commenced backing their horses overboard. They swam well, but strange to say, five out of every six swam out to sea, away from shore, although they were distant from it only one mile. As all of these perished, the remaining vessels kept their horses aboard, and they are now being transferred one by one, with great labor, to the schooners. This can only be done when the sea is smooth, and requires the utmost care and patience even then, to prevent them being dashed to pieces as they are being swung by a tackle from the deck of one vessel to another.

While the men were being landed, a small force of rebel cavalry appeared, and commenced burning a bridge a short distance from the landing over which the troops must pass. The steamer *Thomas A. Scott* took position near shore, and opened on them with shell, which soon put them to flight. Just then, having got into fighting trim, she spied a small fort at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and opened at once on it with solid shot. After the second or third round the Mexican flag was run up, and it was then discovered that the fort was on the Mexican side of the river. An excellent opportunity for our worthy Secretary of the Navy to send a note to the French Secretary, disclaiming any hostile intent in the act toward the new Government of Mexico.

The day we anchored off Brazos, the news arrived in Brownsville, only some forty miles up the river, that a Union fleet was at the mouth of the river, landing. The Union men of the place at once rose on the small rebel force stationed there, and a fight was commenced, which would have ended disastrously for the Union men had not large numbers of Union refugees from Matamoras rushed over the river and come to the rescue of their friends. As it was, the rebels were driven from the place, and the town burned. Our advance, as soon as landed, pushed on to Brownsville, and now occupy the place.

Gen. BANKS has gone up, and is now there. He does not command the expedition, but has accompanied it probably with the intention of judging for himself of the extent of the Union feeling, and maturing plans for permanently occupying the State.

The *Monongahela* has just gone off in chase of a strange sail. Twice she has overhauled vessels supposed to be blockade-runners. In one case the vessel was loaded with arms, ammunition, &c., but had regular papers for *Matamoras*, and she was allowed to go.

A fleet of sail vessels—some thirty in number—lie off the mouth of the Rio Grande. They are light draft, and doubtless their chief business is running the blockade, and supplying their friends in the *Confederacy* with the material to enable them to prolong their resistance to the authority of the United States. As a matter of course, they fly either the French or English flag. Should we succeed in holding the line of the Rio Grande, their occupation will be gone.

Texas is soon destined to realize that she is in rebellion against the Government. Isolated as she is from the Confederacy, with the Mississippi on the one side and the Rio Grande on the other, both now held by Union gunboats; her ports blockaded, and an advancing army from her northeast border pressing back the rebel army which is her only hope, while the whole line of the Rio Grande is held by the gallant men of the Thirteenth army corps, who have never been defeated, she will not only be forced to rely entirely on herself for men and munitions of war, but will have to confront and drive back double her own number of armed men, or submit, and that quickly, to the Government she has disowned. The success of this expedition will give a crushing blow to the already falling fortunes of the rebels west of the Mississippi.

VINDEX.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Farewell Visit of Brig.-Gen. Graham.

[A DEFERRED LETTER.]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THIRD ARMY CORPS, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

Since the late successful movement of our army on the Rappahannock, we have been lying encamped near Brandy Station, with little or nothing to break in upon the monotony of camp life, or to mar the quiet that seems to pervade an army after active movements against the enemy.

But the presence in our corps to-day, for the first time since his return from Richmond, of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, who commanded the First brigade of BIRNEY's division in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, in the latter of which he was severely wounded and taken prisoner, has made the day memorable to all with whom he has been associated during his gallant and successful career, while connected with the Army of the Potomac.

The General has been ordered to the "Department of Virginia and North Carolina," and his visit to the army at this time was for the purpose of bidding farewell to his old comrades in arms before assuming his duties in the new field of labor to which he has been assigned.

This morning, accompanied by his old Staff and many brother officers, he reviewed the brigade of which he was the former commander, in Gen. BIRNEY's division. The brigade was drawn up in line for review, and with its decimated ranks and tattered standards borne through so many hard-fought engagements, and the determined intention of ultimate victory depicted on the weather-beaten countenances of those old veterans connected with the enthusiastic reception given to the General upon his appearance, must have made that well-tried soldier proud that he had ever led such a band in the defence of our country.

Col. HENRY J. MADILL, commanding the brigade, welcomed the General in a short speech, which caused cheer after cheer to ring through the air for the old commander. As soon as quiet was restored the General replied in a short but characteristic address, thanking the brigade for their kind reception, and in referring to their thinned ranks, spoke in feeling terms of the battles in which he had commanded the brigade, paying, at the same time, a handsome tribute to the honored dead. The General concluded his address by complimenting the troops for the brave deeds they had performed on previous battle-fields; and, in bidding them farewell, said that he should look forward with pride to the part that this brigade was to take in the future annals of the war.

After the conclusion of his address the General rode to the right of the line, and having dismounted, passed down the line, shaking hands with each officer, and as the General would approach each battalion, he was greeted with "three hearty cheers;" when he would bid each farewell in a few and appropriate words. The incidents of that day will be one long to be remembered in that brigade, and one of which the General may be justly proud.

The afternoon was spent by the General in visiting the old regiment in the Excelsior Brigade, of which he was formerly Colonel, and in bidding farewell to the many friends throughout the corps.

A hearty reception awaited the General wherever he went, and many were the hospitalities tendered him, which his short stay forced him to decline; and many were the expressions of regret at losing the society and services of so valuable and efficient an officer in the corps.

The General returned to Washington on the following day, and expressed himself much pleased with his visit. He is accompanied by his personal staff, and will leave in a few days for the new field to which he has been ordered, and we shall look with interest to his future career.

Slavery and Loyalty in Arkansas.

Extracts from the Speech of Gen. E. W. Gantt, delivered before the Union Club at Little Rock., Ark., Nov. 7, 1863.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

As Secessionists, we supposed we were out of the Union. We went out to *protect Slavery.* We failed. We now come back. For what purpose? To *protect Slavery?* The absurdity is too monstrous to tolerate for a moment. We went out to protect the *negro.* We come back to protect the *white man.* We regard the negro question as definitely settled by the last source of appeal, and we say there let it rest. But we of Arkansas must dispose of what is left of this question for ourselves. We can't dodge it. In our settling it, we are not *agitating* the Slavery question. Can you agitate the dead? Is not Slavery dead in our State? Did it not go down in the vortex of secession and civil war? But though dead, its remains must be disposed of. Its dead carcass is all that lies between us and a perfect restoration of our former relations with the Government. A convention of the people should meet and bury it. The question of abolition and its converse can't be made in our midst. We are not like Missouri. With us the question is, What shall we do with that which is *already abolished?* To this there can be but one answer: amend the Constitution and put it beyond the hope of resurrection. We of the North and South, knowing that Slavery was the only disturbing element in our Government, after many "*settlements*," each one deemed "*final*," resorted to the last arbitrament—the sword. We who own slaves have lost, fairly lost, and we must abide the decision. *The people of Arkansas are therefore the proper ones to act on its final extinction in our midst. The sooner we do it the better for us and the country.* To many this truth is unpalatable; but we can't blink it; it must be met—let us do so like men.

There is a large and growing party in the North that is disposed to reduce the seceded States to the condition of territories. The central idea of this party is to get rid of slavery, as the source of all our calamities. It would be unbecoming in us, as well as a waste of time, to get up and argue the abstract question with them as to their right to do this. *Let us anticipate them, and cut under them at once, by meeting in convention, at the earliest day that we can be empowered so to do, and extirpate forever the last vestige of slavery in our midst, and bury out of sight* this source of all our calamities, personal, State and National. By thus *formally giving up* what is *already lost*, we will have secured to us, all our rights as equal States in the Union. If we do not do so, I give it as my opinion, that, right or wrong, we will be reduced to the condition of a territory, and so remain until we do pass upon this question, definitely, at once and forever. You can't find a soldier in the army who has not already reached, or who is not closely approximating the conclusion that his health, happiness and life have been exposed and jeopardized because of negro Slavery, and who does not feel, and who will not insist, that, after all his toil and hardships, the question, which diplomacy and statesmanship could not settle, being settled by the sword, should be put at rest forever. And this is independent of any opinion he may have held before we tendered him the issue of a settlement by the sword. I am no politician. Would not receive an office from President or people, and can therefore speak plainly. And I do say, in candor and sincerity, to those few Arkansas politicians who think they are striking the popular current by their efforts to reinstate Slavery here, that they will be borne down by a tide as irresistible and powerful, as it will be overwhelming and annihilative of all their hopes and aspirations. The people of Arkansas are determined to go back to the Union, as they *now find themselves*, and they are not to be frightened from their purpose by having the words "consistency" or "Abolitionist" thrown at them. *Finding Slavery destroyed*, they can so pass upon it, and be neither "inconsistent" nor "Abolitionists."

* * * *

INCREASING LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

Upon this point, among other things, he said:

"The people of Arkansas are ready to return to their allegiance to the Government, and to renew their devotion, which shall know hereafter neither change nor decay. The loyalty to JEFF. DAVIS in Arkansas does not extend practically beyond the shadow of his army, while the hatred of him is as wide-spread as it is intense. *The Union sentiment is manifesting itself on all sides and by every indication—in Union meetings—in desertions from the Confederate army—in taking the oath of allegiance unsolicited—in organizing for home defence; and enlisting in the Federal army.* Old flags that have been hid in the crevices of rocks, and been worshipped by our mountain people as body relics, are flung to the breeze, and followed to the Union army with an enthusiasm that beggars all description. The little County of Perry, that votes only about six hundred, and which has been turned wrong side out in search of conscripts by HINDMAN and his fellow-murderers and oppressors, with their retinue of *salaried gentlemen* and negro boys, sent down a company of ninety-four men a few days ago. Where they came from, and how they kept their old flag during these three years of terror, persecution and plunder, I can't tell. But they were the proudest looking set of men I ever saw, and full of fight. And Montgomery County answers to Perry; and Conway and Columbia, and Carroll and Jefferson, and Clark and Sebastian, and Phillips, Pike and Independence, prolong the shout of a redeemed people, and send up their hundred, to be yet followed by their thousands to assist in breaking the chains of their oppressors."

* * * * * * * * * *

TRIBUTE TO ORIGINAL UNION MEN.

But there has always been a healthy Union sentiment in our State. It has flourished when the sun of our great political system was obscured from it by clouds and gloom. In the darkness of political storm and night, its lamp has burned on brightly and beautifully. It has survived amid rocks and caves, and mountain gorges and rugged banks of homeless streams. It has "watched and waited" with a faith as astounding and as constant as ever nerved the heart of patriot or saint. Often unlettered and untaught, it has put to shame the pretences of sophistry and confounded the philosophy of sages. Despotisms could not crush, or cruelty erase it. Nor threats nor entreaties, nor chains nor dungeons, nor the hope of life nor the fear of death, could chain it to the mad car of rebellion. But through the crucible of anarchy, persecution and blood it has arisen, purified and ennobled, to assert its supremacy.

Noble men! "Worthy sons of worthy sires!" Bright exemplars for all ages! An erring brother, returns from his wanderings after a mad delusion, does not deem it unbecoming his honor and his manhood, to pay you the tribute on the soundness of your judgment and the nobleness and sublimity of your patriotism. Nor does he feel abased before the world, and all good men, whatever may have been his past acts and impressions, to extend to you his hand, and here, after so long a parting, and so much of mutual suffering, having met, from different extremes, under the old banner at last, to pray Almighty God to rule the madness of the hour—to stay the effusion of fratricidal blood—to incline men's hearts to peace and brotherly love, and is give us once more a united, prosperous and happy country.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

English Holidays—Speech of the Emperor—The Congress of Paris—France and Europe—British Navy and Artillery—A Sensation Murder—An Englishman for the Union—The Question of the War—Peace Propositions—The Puzzle of American Affairs—The European Situation—Misfortunes of Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

We have had three holidays—Guy Fawkes' Day, the Lord Mayor's show, and the Birthday of the Prince of Wales—each celebrated in its English fashion. The religious service which, since the days of JAMES I., has commemorated the wicked attempt to blow up the King and Parliament, has been dropped out of the Book of Common Prayer, and the whole celebration is now left to the chimney-sweeps, costermongers, and boys who get up Guys on speculation, collecting pennies in proportion to their size and hideousness. The Lord Mayor's procession is more absurd than the Guys, consisting of a greater number of quite as ridiculous figures in carriages, on horseback and on foot. There were three or four tolerable bands, but the military escort was meagre and contemptible. The Londoners of this age seem to have no idea of a really grand and imposing procession. Vast crowds gather, but there is nothing worth seeing, unless it is the rabble and "ugly rush" that brings up the rear—a vast and terrible crowd of the "great unwashed," which puts one in mind of the description in the Apocalypse—"and Death and Hell followed after."

The Birthday of the Prince of Wales, which is, like Lord Mayor's day, on the 9th of November, had no celebration except a dinner at his own estate of Sandringham, where he lives in great elegance, but where the cottages of those who cultivate his lands are described as unfit for human beings to live in—wretched hovels, into which ten or twelve persons are crowded in a single room; the children without education, and the adults in such a condition, physical and moral, as an American can only dimly imagine, and which is the condition of nearly all the agricultural laborers of England.

But the event of the week, which is beyond all others in importance, was the speech of the Emperor. You will have published this important document, which was telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe with unprecedented speed, and which fell, it is said, like a clap of thunder upon some of them. But what is this clap of thunder? A very wild one, it seems to me. America is scarcely mentioned. Nothing of a decisive character is said of Poland. NAPOLEON III. declares his friendship for the Czar. But he invites the sovereigns of the greater and lesser powers of Europe to assemble in a Congress in Paris, and settle their affairs peaceably; their affairs—that is to say, the affairs of the world. The treaty of Vienna, what is left of it, is to be finished by a new treaty of Paris. The invitations were not delayed. They were, in fact, dated on the day before the speech was delivered. Every paper in Europe is filled with discussions on the Congress. Will there be a Congress? What Powers will engage in it? What ones will refuse? What will it do, and what will it fail to do? If no Congress, or an unsatisfactory one, what then? The Emperor has said in the politest way possible, Congress or war; gentlemen, take your choice! Rearrange the map and the affairs of Europe to suit me, or I will arrange it to suit myself. That is all!

Will there be a Congress? Certainly there will. The Emperor does not send out invitations to the monarchs of Europe without knowing that enough will accept them to make a respectable party—a quorum. So much the worse for those who send regrets. The Emperor of Austria, as much interested in the matter as any one, wishes to know the programme. Lord PALMERSTON will make a call upon the Emperor, it is said, and talk it over. Well, the programme will be ready in a few days, and all the palaces of Paris are being prepared for the expected sovereigns and their representatives.

Yes, the time has come when NAPOLEON III. is ready to lay before the assembled sovereigns of Europe, his plan, his demands, his ultimatum. He modestly, but not the less boldly, takes his place, in the name of France, at the head of Europe, as its regulator, moderator, or predestined chief. Not satisfied with this, he stretches his hand across the Atlantic, and seizes the Western hemisphere by its centre, much as one holds an hour-glass by its centre or a wine-glass by its slender stem. The reason why he said nothing of the Great Republic of the North was that the time had not come to say what was in his mind. Such silence is full of meaning. He left no doubt, however, about Mexico. The new Emperor will leave in a few months, and by April or May, his Minister will be knocking at the White House, while another, perhaps, is paying his respects to Mr. DAVIS.

France is in a state of intense glorification. France takes her proper place among the nations, and the humiliations of Waterloo, and of the treaty of Vienna, are to be wiped away, peacefully, if it can be done; forcibly, if it must. No invitation to the Congress has been sent to America I presume. You, outside barbarians, have nothing to do with the affairs of Europe. It is for Europe to attend, in proper time, to the affairs of America.

Will the question of the recognition of the Confederate States come before the Congress? It is very well known what the Emperor wishes in that matter. Russia may oppose it. England will not readily agree to it—but Russia, it is said, has assented to the Congress, and England will assent, or be left out in the cold. England is jealous of France, and fears France. England is ready to enter into a combination against her; but with whom? Not Russia, for England fears Russia almost as much as France. Austria and Prussia are not naval Powers, and cannot give England the aid she needs. Poor England is very much disposed to draw in to her island shell, and let the Continent take care of itself as it will. It costs the people of England one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year in taxes for former meddlings.

There is no progress in the matter of the rams. MR. LAIRD is quiet. The Government is watching another supposed Confederate steamer at Glasgow. The best thing the British Government can do is to confiscate all these steamers for its own use. It needs them. Its own vessels seem to be pretty much all failures. They roll so tremendously that nothing can live in them. The green seas go over them, and so fill them with water that they are likely to founder. A chance fisherman saved the *Prince Consort*, one of the most costly iron-clads in the navy, from going plunging to the bottom the other day, in the Irish Channel. The water was within a few inches of putting out her fires. Then they are as badly off for guns as for ships. The breech and vent pieces go whistling about the sailor's ears, shells burst inside the guns, the lead flies off in a tangent, more dangerous to friends than foes. Here is the first naval Power in the world, the Power that "rules the waves," that can neither build a good ship nor make proper guns to fight her with. No wonder she "hauls in her horns" on the ram question!

We have had a sensation murder. A man put his wife and two children in a cab, poisoned them with prussic acid in a pot of porter, waited until they were "done dead," as the negroes say, then got coolly out, paid the cabman, and told him to drive the three corpses to a distant part of the town. On being traced by the police, he wound up the tragedy by killing himself with aconite. It is said that the cabman was taken, on the day after the murder, to see the bodies of six different men who had committed suicide, and one of whom, it was supposed, might have been the murderer. There is a visible increase of murders, suicides and shocking crimes in England. They are by no means confined to the metropolis. The largest proportion are in the smaller towns and rural districts.

A Member of Parliament has been struck with a new idea. The Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M. P., declares that Englishmen would fight, just as the Americans are doing, to preserve the Union, if an O'Connell had succeeded in raising a rebellion in Ireland. Just so! The *Times* says Canada may go, but it is doubtful if the nation would consent, were there no America on her long frontier. But Ireland? England would confiscate every acre of that country, as she has done three times already—England would devastate its fairest regions, as they were devastated by ELIZABETH and CROMWELL—England would exterminate the people, as they have been exterminated in some of the northern provinces, or drive them into the sea, or across the Atlantic, before she would give up the union, or give independence to Ireland. I can remember what Sir JOHN COLBURN did in Canada in 1837-38; we know what Englishmen have done more recently in India and China; we see what they are doing in Japan. It is the last country in the world that can bring the reproach of cruelty in war against another nation.

What has become of our amiable and poetical *Times* correspondent in New-York? Has the "Good Time a Coming Boys" come to him at last. His letters no longer reach us, and his place is supplied by the Italian Count, who acts as special correspondent. The *Times* finds it convenient, perhaps in deference to the present policy of the Government, to assume an appearance of neutrality. Poets are apt to be partisans. Besides, this particular poet is in receipt of a neat little Government pension, fifty or a hundred pounds, I forget which, and may have had a hint that even such a sum was worth keeping. Whatever the cause, the "special" gives us what he supposes to be the views of all parties, and discovers that the peace-at-any-price party, though it might crowd an omnibus, would pack neatly enough into a railroad car. He testifies to the evident fact that the Union feeling is rather increasing than diminishing. No one who reads the speeches of certain old Democratic party leaders can fail to come to the conviction that they, at least, are of the same opinion. We have the ultimatum of the South, and the determination of the North. The result is only a question of time.

I do not wonder that foreigners are bothered and puzzled by the events of the American war. I believe that I understand American character and affairs as well as most persons, but I find myself every little while like the sailor at the show, wondering what is to happen next. We had in the correspondence of a London paper a grand eulogy on Gen. ROSECRANS, as the most able and zealous of American Generals; and before a week news came of his defeat and deposition. One day the Army of the Potomac is advancing toward Richmond, led by the General who manifested such high military qualities at Gettysburgh; the next, this great army is in full retreat on Washington. Fort Sumter is battered into undistinguishable ruins—a month passes, and there is another tremendous bombardment of Fort Sumter. Drafts are followed by calls for volunteers, and those who will not volunteer are threatened with another conscription. It is no part of my business to criticise civil or military policy in America, and I mention these things but to show what must be the confusion in the minds of Europeans, and even at times of Americans, distant from the scene of action. To-day it looks as if the once grand Army of the Potomac was useless except for the defence of Washington—that the great army of Tennessee might be compelled to retreat or surrender, and the whole force of the Union wasted away in a winter of inaction; yet in three days the whole scene may change, and the cause of the Union be as triumphant in the victories of its armies, as it appears to be in the State elections.

As I write, Europe is filled with but one subject—the motives of the Emperor of the French, and the prospects of the Congress. England unites with Austria to oppose. England would unite with Prussia, had she not so recently joined France against that Power. Every effort of diplomacy will be used to defeat the Emperor; but, if defeated, then he is in compact France, with the best army and best navy in Europe, with Italy and Spain for his allies. If Russia, Prussia, Austria and England were to unite against him, he would place himself at the head of the revolution, call on Poland, Hungary, and Ireland, and give the Napoleonic ideas one more chance of conquest. The Spring of 1864 will break upon Europe settled in peaceful security, or bursting into the flames of a general war.

Is there no end to the misfortunes of Ireland? The other day, the Galway steamer *Anglia* ran plump on a rock in the harbor. She had on board two or three hundred German and other passengers for America, which she had taken at Liverpool. These have been obliged to wait for another steamer. The *Anglia* must have had the duplicate of the Irish pilot who knew every rock in the harbor, and had the luck to run on one of them. Ireland's calamity is America's opportunity. Since 1840, the population of Ireland, in spite of the proverbially prolific character of the people, has diminished two and a half millions. The loss may be roughly estimated at five millions. Of Irish emigrants, four-fifths have gone to America, and the emigration has seldom been so large as now. Whatever may be the losses of life in the war, they must be much more than compensated by immigration. Ireland wants a sympathetic Government, and a comprehensive system of national works of public improvement. This, and this alone, is wanted to save it. Wanting this, the destruction and depopulation must go on. The English Government has no sympathy with Ireland, and no comprehensive policy in regard to it—but it has very little of that in any thing, and is a standing illustration of the very small amount of wisdom necessary to govern great Empires. Here, Parliament and Ministry seem to have about as much to do with the progress of the nation, as the buzzing fly in the stage coach. It annoys and does mischief. That is about all.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—The Congress and What it Means.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

As I told you in my first letter in appreciation of the Emperor's speech, all other subjects are made to yield to the project for a Congress, and the abrogation of the treaties of 1815. The American and Italian questions are completely swamped—nobody has even the courage to talk of them; while the Mexican question only occupies an obscure corner in people's thoughts.

All Europe, as you will see, is in a ferment about these unexpected propositions of NAPOLEON in regard to a Congress, and people are still asking themselves, "Is he serious, or is it only a scheme for bringing up his waning influence in European politics?" In the speech to the throne there was just enough of menace to frighten the timid, but the Letter of Convocation has dispelled that idea; and once relieved from this, the whole attention may be concentrated upon the Congress itself, and upon the motives which prompted the Emperor's action.

In general, it is not believed that the Congress will be accepted seriously by any of the powers except those which will have no concessions to make in it. Thus, sixteen powers have been convoked, to wit: England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the German Confederation and Rome, from among those which will lose by the Congress, and Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, from those which will either gain, or at least, not lose by the Congress. All the Powers will perhaps immediately accept the Congress in principle, but refuse it on the details. They will show a great willingness to accede to the idea, but will laugh in their sleeves at NAPOLEON's verdancy in supposing that they are going to walk blindly into the net he has set for them. They will at least want to know beforehand the nature of the bait they are invited to nibble at.

In his work, entitled *Idées Napoléoniennes*, the Emperor has given a programme of what he believes to have been his uncle's design for the pacification of Europe, which corresponds to that he has now put forward for the consideration of his brother monarchs. It is but a dream, probably, and impossible of realization; but the idea is grandiose, and its acceptance and execution would immortalize a much less prominent monarch than LOUIS NAPOLEON. To remodel the map of Europe in such a way that the principle of nationalities should be respected, that the boundary lines should be fixed on natural and immutable bases, in fine, that everybody should be satisfied, would indeed be a great work, and one that would lend more lustre to the BONAPARTE family than any and all of the acts of the founder of the family. If only such a remodeling can be accomplished as will enable the great States to reduce their armies and arrest their expensive preparations for war, much will have been gained.

But all Europe is suspicious of NAPOLEON, and jealous beside. They suspect that his present movement is made partly to gain popularity in France, and partly to make Europe talk about him, and thus cover up his late diplomatic defeat on the Polish question; and they are too jealous of him to be willing to give away their contested Provinces in order that he may acquire a towering name in history.

Reduced thus to its proper proportions, the proposition for a Congress is likely to be rejected by the most important of the Powers, and thus to fail altogether. But NAPOLEON will none the less reap certain important benefits from the *coup* which will well compensate him for his defeat in the elections at Paris and in his discussion with GORTSCHAKOFF at St. Petersburgh. The thing was well studied up and produced all the effect of a nicely arranged surprise in a drama. His Majesty excels in this sort of thing, and certainly his good genius has never served him better than in this last, and if not the most solid, at least the most dazzling of his political hits.

In connection with this Congress, the two questions I hear in every one's mouth are these: If the Congress meets, will the majority impose their decisions on the minority by force of arms, and, in case the Congress breaks up without an agreement, will not an European war be a necessity of the situation? The Queens of England and Spain and the Pope are asked by the Emperor to represent themselves in the Congress by diplomatic agents of their own choice. The replies from the various Courts are not expected yet for several weeks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FAREWELL OF THE RUSSIANS.

Munificent Gift to the Poor.

The following interesting correspondence has passed between the Russian Admiral and Mayor OPDYKE:

ADMIRAL LISOVSKY'S LETTER.

His Excellency the Mayor;

SIR: Before we leave your City, I, on behalf of my brother officers of the squadron under my command, most respectfully beg you, Sir, to accept, as the Mayor of this City, the expression of deeply felt gratitude and pride which fill our hearts for the friendly feelings evinced to us by your fellow-citizens. We have met side by side in many a banquet offered to us by your hospitality.

Before we part, at the moment of farewell, do not deny us our place in the banquet of benevolence which your generous citizens offer so liberally to the destitute. Be pleased to accept this sum of $4,760 of voluntary subscription that the officers of the squadron have raised, in order to be offered for the acquisition of fuel for the poor families. We of the North, best than all, understand the miseries of the destitute under the cold blast of Winter, and it would be of the highest gratification to us to think that perhaps occasionally, at the fireside of the poor laborer, as well as in the sumptuous drawing-rooms of your hospitable wealthy, a kind thought of recollection may be given to the passage of this squadron in your port. Being under pressing order of departure, I see myself deprived of the pleasure of waiting myself upon you with this letter; it is to be delivered to you by Capt. FEDOROVSKY, the senior of the Captains remaining in this port for a few days longer.

With high regard, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. S. LISOVSKY,
Rear-Admiral Imperial Russian Navy, Flag-ship *Alexander Nevsky*, Nov. 21, 1863.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. Lisovsky, Imperial Russian Navy:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of Capt. FEDOROVSKY, your valued favor of the 21st ultimo, inclosing the sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty ($4,760) dollars, contributed by the officers of your squadron for procuring fuel for the poor families of this City.

For this act of generous benevolence I beg to tender to you and your brother officers the cordial thanks of the City, and to assure you in advance of the grateful appreciation of its recipients.

To secure the faithful execution of your purpose, so truly benevolent and so well timed at this period of dear fuel, I have placed your contribution in the hands of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," with the direction that the funds be employed in the purchase of fuel.

The officers of this Association are all citizens of high character, distinguished for their benevolence and for their fidelity and good judgment in distributing the contributions intrusted to them. They have been engaged in their beneficent work for many years, and their well-directed aid has saved many deserving but unfortunate families from the mortification of applying for public charity. In their hands your munificent contribution cannot fail to reach the families for whom you have so considerately designed it.

Be assured, Sir, that the citizens of New-York fully reciprocate the friendly sentiments you so warmly express. They felt a strong desire that the visit of your squadron might, by the interchange of courtesies, be made to strengthen the ties of friendship between Russia and the United States, in which I am happy to believe they have not been disappointed.

Their personal intercourse with you and your brother officers has afforded them the highest gratification, and has left them memories altogether pleasureable, save the regrets at parting. They will watch your future career with interest, and their best wishes will accompany you wherever duty and an adventurous profession may call you. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

School Officers Elected.

FIRST WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Patrick Maher; Inspector, J. C. Bailey; Trustees, R. A. Barton, Patrick Baldwin; vacancy, P. Fitzsimmons.

SECOND WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, James F. Horan; Inspector, James H. Ward; Trustees, Wm. Buckley, H. Lyman Powers; vacancy, two years, John H. Lynch; vacancy, one year, George W. H. Vonfelde.

THIRD WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Edward B. Heath; Inspector, John Osterson; Trustees, John J. Finn, Michael McClusky.

FOURTH WARD—TAMMANY.—Commissioner, Arthur O'Donnell; Inspector, James H. Burke; Trustees, E. Joseph Klein, John H. Lester.

FIFTH WARD—CITIZENS.—Commissioner, James L. Tuthill; Inspector, James Price; Trustees, John Benson, John H. Whitmore.

SIXTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Timothy Brennan; Inspector, Wm. H. Kennedy; Trustees, George Pierson, Herman C. Schroeder; vacancy, Patrick Cullen.

SEVENTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Wilson Small; Inspector, Michael Corliss; Trustees, Dennis Twigg, Owen L. Craney; vacancy, Richard Walters.

EIGHTH WARD—REPUBLICAN, TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, W. Adams; Inspector, Geo. Duroche; Trustees, John R. Russell, Thomas T. Everett.

NINTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Jacob C. Bogert; Inspector, Geo. F. Merklee; Trustees, Wm. H. Cedney, Henry P. Lee.

TENTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Andrew J. Kasmire; Inspector, Wm. Grove; Trustees, Ferdinand Krueger, John C. Acheson.

ELEVENTH WARD—MOZART AND MCKEON.—Commissioner, Charles Perley, Jr.; Inspector, John O'Donnell; Trustees, Patrick Dixson, Joseph Belleshelm.

TWELFTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Jas. C. Willett; Inspector, Lewis H. Miner; Trustees, John Scallon, David H. Knapp.

THIRTEENTH WARD—DEM.—Commissioner, Peter F. Greene; Inspector, Robert Fair; Trustees, F. Germann, Peter Relyea.

FOURTEENTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Henry P. West; Inspector, Daniel O'Reily; Trustees, Martin Burke, Henry Mauron; vacancy, Francis O'Reily.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—CITIZENS.—Commissioner, Washington Murray; Inspector, John C. Brown; Trustees, Josiah Lane, Edward Schell; vacancy two years, Wm. H. Draper; vacancy three years, Wm. M. Allen.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Commissioner, Samuel B. H. Vance, (Rep.;) Inspector, Alfred Moore, (Dem.;) Trustees, Hooper C. Van Vorst, (Rep.,) J. R. Leaming, (Dem.) Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., (Dem.)

SEVENTEENTH WARD—TAMMANY.—Commissioner, James L. Miller; Inspector, Bernard P. Woods; Trustees, Nicholas Seger, Frederick C. Wagner; vacancy, James A. Carolin.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—CITIZENS.—Commissioner, William H. Neilson; Inspector, George F. Woodward; Trustees, Edward Cooper, Thos. Stevenson.

NINETEENTH WARD—MOZART AND MCKEON.—Commissioner, Thomas McSpedon; Inspector, Henry Clausen.

TWENTIETH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, James L. Hastie; Inspector, A. C. Rau.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—MOZART.—Commissioner, Charles Guidet; Inspector, E. G. Dyer; Trustees, A. Hamilton, Wesley S. Yard.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—TAMMANY.—Commissioner, Benjamin F. Fairchild; Inspector, John G. Tietjen; Trustees, Wm. H. Doherty, John Jasper.

Board of Education for 1864

Wards.	Members Elect.	Hold Over.
1	Patrick Maher,	Wm. Jewett.
2	†*James F. Horan,*	John P. Huggins.
3	Edward B. Heath,	John Patten.
4	Arthur O'Donnell.	Felix Murphy.
5	†*James M. Tuthill,*	*James P. Dupignac.*
6	Timothy Brennan,	Owen Kinney.
7	Wilson G. Small,	Edward L. Carey.
8	†Walter W. Adams,	S. J. Montgomery.
9	†*Jacob C. Bogert,*	*James W. Farr.*
10	*Andrew J. Kasmire,*	Jeremiah Welch.
11	Tunis B. Duryea,	Wm. J. O'Connor.
12	*James C. Willett,*	D. S. Jackson, Jr.
13	Peter F. Greene,	Charles G. Shaver.
14	Henry P. West,	John Hayes.
15	Washington Murray,	*Erastus C. Benedict.*
16	†*Samuel H. B. Vance,*	*Orlando P. Smith.*
17	†James L. Miller,	J. A. McLaughlin.
18	*Wm. H. Nielson,	John N. Hayward.
19	T. McSpedon,(doubt'l)	Wm. Hitchman.
20	*James L. Hastie,*	Edward Connelly.
21	*Francis Lieber,*	James M. McLean.
22	Benjamin A. Fairchild,	Frederick Smith.

Democrats, 31. Republicans in *italics*, 12. *Independent, 1. Reëlected†.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President A. A. LOW in the Chair. The attendance of members was small. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Judge WM. MARVIN, GEORGE A. JARVIS, CHARLES ANDERSON, HENRY P. INGALLS and WM. SCOTT.

Mr. LOW said in June a Committee of the Chamber went to Chicago to attend the great Canal Convention held in that place.

A Committee was appointed by the Convention to wait upon the President of the United States and present a memorial to him upon the subject of the enlargement of the great canals. The Committee and the views they represented were received with great favor by Mr. LINCOLN.

At the conclusion of Mr. LOW's remarks the Chamber adjourned.

Our Iron-clad Navy.

SEVENTY ARMORED VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES NEARLY FINISHED—COMPLETE LIST OF ALL OUR IRON-CLADS.

Much having been recently said and written about our iron-clad navy, it is worth while to give some comprehensive account of it. The facts relating to the vessels composing it are not by any means so difficult of access as some persons have imagined. We have from time to time published the ships of each fleet as orders for their construction were issued, and occasionally a recapitulation of them all. Within the last six or eight months, however, a large addition has been made to our armored fleet, which will be found below. It may be added that the following list contains the name of every armored vessel now constructed or in course of construction for the United States Navy. The two classes of ocean iron-clads, one of 7,000 tons burden, and the other of 3,500 tons burden, which the Government asks proposals for, have not advanced any further than the mere propositions to build them. The only vessel of either class contracted for is an immense craft, the keel of which has just been laid by Mr. CRAMP, of Philadelphia. It is said that she is to resemble the *New Ironsides*. Excepting the *Dictator*, *Puritan*, *Dunderberg*, *Roanoke* and the *New Ironsides*, we have no first-class armored frigates. Besides all the iron-clads building, there is a fleet of iron double-enders, the hulls of which are to be entirely of iron; but as they are not of such magnitude as our armored ships, it is not considered worth while to print their names in this connection. We append a list of vessels, commencing with the frigates:

THE FRIGATES.

Names.	Tons.	Where.
1. New Ironsides	3,486	Charleston.
2. Roanoke	3,435	Fortress Monroe.
3. Dunderberg	5,090	Building New-York.
4. Dictator	3,033	Building New-York.
5. Puritan	3,263	Building New-York.
6. One not named	—	Building Philadelphia.

FIRST LOT—(MONITORS).

Names.	Tons.	Where.
1. Passaic	864	Charleston.
2. Montauk	864	Charleston.
3. Catskill	864	Charleston.
4. Weehawken	864	Charleston.
5. Patapsco	864	Charleston.
6. Nahant	864	Charleston.
7. Lehigh	864	Charleston.
8. Nantucket	864	Charleston.
9. Sangamon	864	Washington.

These vessels are of the following dimensions: 200 feet long, 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep. Each vessel has a revolving turret, 21 feet in diameter, composed of iron plates bent to the required shape, and 11 inches thick. The armament in the turret consists of two heavy guns—15 and 13-inch, Dahlgren's design. Their draft of water is about 9½ feet when laden. The mail armor (5 inches thick,) covers the entire craft, terminating in a formidable ram at the bow; it also extends 3½ feet, or half the draft of the vessel below the water-line, rendering every part of the vessel impregnable to projectiles. They will be provided with engines, to drive the propeller, whose cylinders are 40 inches in diameter. The highest speed probably attained is 9 miles an hour. The interior fitting up is of the best kind, and the vessels work admirably.

SECOND LOT—(MONITORS).

Names.	Tons.	Where.
1. Manhattan	1,034	Jersey City.
2. Mahopac	1,034	Jersey City.
3. Tecumseh	1,034	Jersey City.
4. Tippecanoe	1,034	Cincinnati.
5. Saugus	1,034	Wilmington, Del.
6. Canonicus	1,034	South Boston.
7. Manayunk	1,034	Pittsburgh.
8. Catawba	1,034	Cincinnati.
9. Oneota	1,034	Cincinnati.

These vessels are of the following dimensions: 235 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. The plating of the hull is five inches thick, backed by iron stringers, making the width of the armor 9½ inches. They have one revolving turret, 22 feet in diameter and 12 inches thick, which is armed with two heavy 15-inch dahlgren guns. On the deck is 1½ inches in thickness of iron in two plates, so as to render it bomb-proof. They have two direct acting engines, whose cylinders are 48 inches in diameter, and capable of giving a speed of at least ten knots an hour. They have MARTIN's boilers. Of this class only eighteen inches of the sides rise above the water. Their internal fitting up is equal to that of any of the monitors.

THIRD LOT OF NAVY-YARD VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Where.
Monadnock	1,500	Boston.
Tonawanda	1,500	Philadelphia.
Miantonomah	1,500	New-York (launched.)
Agamenticus	1,500	Portsmouth, N. H.

Another lot of iron-clads is ordered to fill the places of these, but none of the keels are yet laid.

FOURTH LOT (MONITORS).

Names.	Tons.	Where.
1. Napa	750	Wilmington.
2. Yazoo	750	Philadelphia.
3. Tunnis	750	Chester, Penn.
4. Umpqua	750	Pittsburgh.
5. Warsaw	750	Baltimore.
6. Casco	750	Boston.
7. Luncook	750	South Boston.
8. Chimo	750	South Boston.
9. Klamath	750	Cincinnati.
10. Yuma	750	Cincinnati.
11. Naubue	750	Williamsburgh.
12. Shawnee	750	Boston.
13. Cohoes	750	Charlestown.
14. Koka	750	Camden.
15. Lynands	750	Chester, Penn.
16. Modoc	750	Greenpoint.
17. Nanset	750	Boston.
18. Shiloh	750	St. Louis.
10. Ethal	760	Cincinnati.

The vessels are 225 feet long, 40 feet wide and 9 feet deep. They have one turret, in which is placed two 11-inch guns, or two rifled 200-pounders. Each vessel has in fact two bottoms, between which is an opening two feet, forming water-tight compartments. The outside [illegible] thick, with a wooden back of [illegible]. The deck is

15 inches thick, with an armor of two inches. The engines are of the best kind, and will drive the vessels at the rate of nine knots an hour.

OTHER VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Where.
1. Chickasaw	970	St. Louis.
2. Cincinnati	512	Mississippi Squadron.
3. Benton*	1,000	Mississippi Squadron.
4. Baron de Kalb*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
5. Carondolet*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
6. Eastport*	700	Mississippi Squadron.
7. Kickapoo	970	St. Louis.
8. Keokuk	677	Raising at Charleston.
9. Chillicothe	303	Mississippi Squadron.
10. Louisville*	468	Mississippi Squadron.
11. Lexington*	500	Mississippi Squadron.
12. Mound City	512	Mississippi Squadron.
13. Marietta	479	Pittsburgh.
14. Milwaukee	970	St. Louis.
15. Neosho	523	St. Louis.
16. Ozark	578	Mound City.
17. Osage	523	St. Louis.
18. Pittsburgh*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
19. Sandusky	479	Pittsburgh.
20. Tuscumbia	565	Cincinnati.
21. Winnebago	970	Mississippi Squadron.

Of the above, those marked thus—*—are not regular navy built.

County Volunteer Committee—Funds Needed.

The County Volunteer Committee will soon be seriously impeded in their good work, if the public do not come forward and subscribe to the loan upon which they depend for success. They have enlisted about 600 men, and have less than $200,000 at their command now, when they are sure of at least 100 men a day, if the prospect of getting the needed supply of funds can be made good. The Committee issued orders on Wednesday to the Provost-Marshals, prohibiting the further acceptance of men for the county bounty till new blanks should be made out; these were completed and issued yesterday, with the information that payments would not be made on any other blanks. This step was taken in order to register the blanks given out, by which to prevent their getting into improper hands, and to enable the Committee at any moment to know precisely how many are out.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen met pursuant to law as City Canvassers at noon yesterday, to canvass the returns of the Charter election. Mr. CHIPP was chosen Chairman. The returns from several Districts were reported by the Clerk, Mr. VALENTINE, to be missing. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to look after the delinquents. The returns from Alderman FARLEY'S District—the Sixteenth—were read off by himself. The figures are about the same as heretofore reported. The vote for Mayor is as follows: Gunther, 1,793; Boole, 1,351; Blunt, 906; Gunther's majority over Boole, 442. For Alderman the vote is as follows: Farley, 1,910; McGinniss, 1,702; Gregory, 408; Farley's majority over McGinniss, 208. A portion of the Eighth Ward returns were read off by Alderman McCOOL, and afterward the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Attempt at Wife-Murder in Grand-street.

THE HUSBAND SENT TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TIMOTHY McEVOY, the merchant, who, last Sunday morning, made so desperate an attempt to murder his wife, at No. 380 Grand-street, by shooting at her three times with a revolver, was yesterday sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. An investigation has been made by Justice DOWLING, and, from all the testimony, the magistrate came to the conclusion that he was insane. Two prominent physicians, after a full examination, have given certificates that he was of unsound mind. Since his arrest, it has transpired that upon two previous occasions he had attempted to take the life of his wife. At one of these times he drew a revolver upon his wife, while the two were in a bedroom, and was about to fire when her screams brought a third person into the room. The husband then quietly put up his pistol, at the same time remarking that he was about to shoot himself. The unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was a clothing merchant, doing business at No. 380 Grand-street. The injuries of the wife are so serious that it is thought she will not recover. Justice DOWLING received information from her physician that it would not be prudent to take her deposition as to the assault made upon her by her husband. He has, therefore, been sent to the Asylum until a further investigation can be had.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANDREWS THE RIOTER.—ANDREWS, the man who was arrested for exciting the mob to deeds of violence during the July riots, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette, is to have his case submitted to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, which will be in session next week. There are two charges against the prisoner, one for treason, and the other for inciting resistance to the draft. The evidence in the case will be submitted to the Grand Jury, and the indictment will be drawn in accordance with their finding. District Attorney HALL is prepared to try him for the violation of the State laws in exciting a riot, whenever the prisoner shall be placed in the custody of the City authorities, accompanied by sufficient evidence on which to base a prosecution, but he objects to taking the responsibility of the prisoner's four months' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and prefers that the National authorities shall dispose of their case first.

A FIGHT SPOILED—A LEADER OF THE DEAD RABBITS IN COURT.—THOMAS WALSH, alias "Fatty Walsh," and a leader of what is known as the "Dead Rabbit" club, yesterday afternoon came in collision, in Centre-street, with PATRICK BOYLE, a politician, and political friend of MORGAN JONES, Alderman-elect. There has been for some time past a deadly feud existing between WALSH and BOYLE, and when they met yesterday WALSH proposed to have a street-fight there and then. The other declined to fight in the street, but said he would be willing to have an encounter with him in a shot-tower in that vicinity. The parties, with some of their friends, accordingly entered the tower for that purpose. Just as they were commencing the battle, however, Officers McGLOIN and HYDE, of the Sixth Precinct, interfered and took them both to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING held them to bail to keep the peace for six months.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—We understand that THOS. R. AGNEW, one of the most successful business men of the City, has just purchased the Presbyterian Church on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of making it a New-Year's gift to the congregation. If Rev. Dr. BELL, who ministers to the people worshiping in this church, has many such members among his flock, he is to be greatly congratulated.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new side-wheel steamer *Dictator* (Mr. A. LEARY'S) returned from a highly successful trial trip yesterday, her speed having fully equaled all that was expected of her. The engines, which are from the Fulton Iron Works of Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co., worked to perfection. The *Dictator* is to leave for New-Orleans on Tuesday next, and will in all probability remain there and run on the Lower Mississippi and in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

On motion of Alderman Henry, the Board adjourned until Monday next, the seventh instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1863, Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned, until Monday, seventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Short Cases. No. 250.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 239, 209.

The Comedian and the Critic.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Henry C. Watson, Complainant, Barney Williams, née O'Flaherty, Defendant.—A motion made, a day or two since, in the Superior Court, in this City, has brought out the facts about a recent passage of arms between a literary gentleman and Mr. Barney Williams, the actor. Some time in October last, Mr. Williams, whose original cognomen seems to have been O'Flaherty, invited Frank Leslie and Henry C. Watson, the literary gentleman in question, to dinner at his private residence near Bath. Mr. Williams *née* O'Flaherty received his guests cordially, treated them hospitably; but, according to Mr. Watson's story, before the repast was over, their host left the table and the house, unaccountably abandoning his guests to their own resources. Mr. Watson considered himself justified in calling Williams' conduct on this occasion discourteous, to say the least, and said as much as that about it, if not more, to a brother-in-law of Williams. On the 19th of October, a few days after the dinner, Mr. Watson, in his capacity of musical and dramatic critic, attended one of Thomas' concerts at Irving Hall. In the ante-room he met Barney Williams, and was about to offer an explanation in regard to what he had really said about the dinner party, when Williams attacked him. As the facts fully appear in the affidavit, the greater portion of it is given.

Henry C. Watson, being duly sworn, says: That said assault and battery was wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable, and was committed by the defendant under the following circumstances: That deponent, is engaged in literary pursuits, and has been so, in this City, for the last fifteen years, and is now engaged as literary and dramatic critic on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*; that defendant is well known as a comedian in this City and the United States: that on the evening of the 19th day of October last the deponent was engaged in his literary avocations, and was attending a concert at Irving Hall; that defendant came up to where deponent was sitting, and by invitation from deponent sat in a chair immediately opposite to him; that in course of a conversation between them, when this deponent was wholly unprepared to repel any attack made upon him, the defendant, without any provocation of any kind, struck him several violent blows on the face, and committed a serious and most violent assault upon this deponent; lacerating and cutting his face, causing the wounds which the said defendant inflicted to bleed profusely, by means of which he was so seriously injured and disfigured that he was compelled, and did have the attendance of a physician, and was disabled and unable to appear in public or to attend to his profession; that said assault was committed in the presence of many citizens, and a number of artists and literary gentlemen connected with the Press of this City, and this deponent is informed and believes that the defendant selected this opportunity to perpetrate said assault and battery so as to degrade this deponent in the eyes of his friends and acquaintances. And deponent further says," &c.

Mr. Watson laid his damages at $10,000, and recovered a judgment against Bernard O'Flaherty, *alias* Barney Williams, and proposes to submit the question to twelve good men to decide how much is due him. Mr. Williams, it is understood, intends to produce evidence to show that Watson had so spoken in regard to a friend of Mr. Williams as to excuse, if not justify the assault.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 3, 1863.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.C. 109	150 Pacific Mail....b20 211½
12,000 U.S.6s.5-20s .Cou.100⅛	50 do.........b20.212
3,000 U.S.5s '74. Co.ind 98	200 do...........210⅛
30,000 Treas.7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes..Oct.&Ap.106⅛	100 Hudson R. R.. s30 122
	100 do..........b30.123
3,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.C....101¾	100 do.............122
148,000 do........New 98	300 do.............122½
16,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 .. 60	350 Harlem R.......... 91
1,000 Virginia State 6s. 55	100 Reading R.......b5.120
5,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 66	1600 do.............119⅞
10,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 36	400 do.............120
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....106	300 do.............119⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76...116	1500 do.............119
5,000 Har. R. 3d M. 101	500 do...........s30. 119½
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M..104⅛	200 do...........s30 119
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B....118	100 do.............119⅞
1,000 Alt.& T. H.In.B. 82	200 do...........b60.120⅞
1,000 Chic.&N.W.I.B. 95	100 Mich. Cen. R.......124⅛
2,000 Tol.& W.1st M.ex.100	300 do.............125
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d M... 85	100 M. S. & N. I. G.....132
5,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 3d. 85½	200 do.............132⅛
1,000 Penins. R, 1st M. 80	100 M. S. & N. I....... 78
36 Mer. Ex. Bank..... 98	300 do............. 78⅛
50 Am. Ex. Bank......107	100 do...........b30 79
12 Continental Bank..100	25 Panama R...........190
10 Irving Bank........ 99	400 Ill. Cen. R. S.......118
30,000 Amer. Gold......151⅛	300 do.............117¾
103,000 do.........151⅞	250 do.............117½
250 Canton Co........ 32	250 do.............117⅞
100 do........b15 32	100 do...........b30.118
100 do.......... 31¾	100 do...........b60.118¾
200 Cumb Coal Prf...... 33	1100 Cleve. & Pitts......103
200 do.......... 33½	500 do...........s10.103
300 do.......... 34	400 do.............103⅛
50 do........b10 34	300 do...........s15.103⅛
100 do.......... 34⅛	450 do.............103¾
200 do.......... 34⅛	200 do...........b10.104
100 do........s10 34	500 do...........s30 103¾
700 do........b3 34	400 do...........s15.103¼
800 do........s10 33¾	1200 do.............104
200 do........b30 34	400 Gal. & Chi. R.......107
550 Amer. Coal Co...... 91	150 do.............107⅛
150 do.......... 92	200 do...........b10.108
25 do.......... 91⅛	200 do.............107¼
1000 do.......... 93	100 Clev. & Tol. R.......114
200 Bucks Co. L. Co... 1¼	700 do...........b15.114
400 do.......... 1⅛	600 Chic. & R. I. R......104
200 Wyom. Val.Coal Co. 96⅛	100 do...........b30.104¼
200 do........s30 96	100 do...........s30.104
450 Mar. Min. Co...... 33	400 do...........s30.103¾
200 Quick. M. Co...... 63	100 do.............103¾
200 do........b10 63	100 do...........b10.104
100 do.......... 62½	114 Mil.&P.DuC.R...... 50
50 do........b30 63	700 P., Ft. W. & C...... 82¾
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co... 30	300 do............. 83
200 N. Y. Cen. R......135	600 do............. 82⅛
1700 do..........134⅛	50 do............. 82⅞
1500 do..........134	100 do...........s60 82⅛
600 do........s3 133¾	100 do...........b15 83⅛
200 do........s10.133	200 do...........s10 82⅛
100 do........s30.133¾	200 do...........b10 82¾
100 do........s10.133¼	100 do...........b30 83⅛
400 do........b30 134	100 Tol. & Wab R....... 44⅛
2000 Erie R...........105½	300 Alt. & T. H. R....... 54
900 do........b30.106	100 do............. 54½
200 do........b10.105¼	100 Chic. & N. W....... 46
800 do..........105¾	300 do............. 46¼
400 do..........105⅞	200 do...........b10 46⅛
200 do........s10.105⅞	400 Chi. & Alt......... 82
100 do........b15.105¾	100 do...........s60 82
400 do........b15.105⅞	200 Mar. & Cin.2M p b30 50⅛
250 do........s10.105½	50 Chic. & Alton Prf... 92
100 Erie R. Prf........101	100 Miss. & Mo R....... 36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U.S. 6s. 1-yr.c..N 98	450 M. S. & N. I. G'd...133⅛
20,000 Amer. Gold......152½	50 do.............133¾
10,000 do..........152¼	600 P., Ft. W. & C..... 83
10,000 do..........152⅞	100 do...........s10 83
200 Canton Co......... 32½	100 do...........b10 83¼
100 do........b10 32⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol. R......114
20 Cum. Coal Pref...... 33½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc..s60 118
200 do.......... 33	50 do.............118⅛
100 do........s10 33	200 do...........s10.118⅛
500 Quicks. M. Co. 63⅛	100 do...........b10.119
100 Pacific M. S.Co s30.211	300 do.............118¾
200 do..........211	100 do...........s30.118¾
100 do........b20.212	100 do.............118⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s30.132	100 do.............119
500 do..........133¾	1500 Cl. & Pitts. R.....104⅛
50 do..........133½	500 do...........b30.105
300 do........s30.133	1300 do.............104¾
40 do..........133½	700 do...........b10.105
100 Erie R. Prf........101⅛	100 do...........s60.103
300 Erie Railroad......106⅛	200 do...........s60.104
800 do..........106⅜	500 do...........s30 104¼
500 do..........106⅛	500 do...........s30.104⅛
100 Harlem R.......s60 91	500 do...........b3 105
200 do.......... 93	200 do...........s15.104¾
1200 Reading R.........121	10 Gal & Chic. R.......107⅛
200 do........s60 120½	200 do...........s15 107½
100 do..........120¾	350 do...........s10.107¾
100 Mich Cen. R........125	600 Chic. & R. I. R.....104
200 do..........125¼	100 do...........b10 104⅛
150 M. So. & N. I...... 79	300 do.............104¼
200 do.......... 79¼	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$28,000 Amer. Gold....152⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R.......... 118
10,000 do..........152⅝	100 do...........b5 118
100 N.Y. Cen. R....s2.133⅛	50 do............. 117⅞
100 do........c.134	400 Clev. & Pitts........105
200 do..........134	400 do.............104⅛
1200 Erie R...........106	100 do.............104⅛
400 do........c 106	100 Chi & R. I.......s3.104
500 do........b3 106	100 do.............104
1200 do..........105⅞	100 do.............104⅛
500 do........b3.105⅞	100 do.............104¼
100 Harlem R.......... 91½	100 do.............104½
400 do........c 91½	300 P., Ft. W. & Ch..... 83
100 Reading R.........120	200 do............. 82⅞
500 do..........120¼	100 do...........b10 83
300 M. S. & N. I. R ..s3 79	100 Cumb. Coal Co...... 33⅛
100 do........c 79	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R ..s10 133½	1300 Cleve. & P. R.......104⅛
400 Erie Railway.......106⅛	500 do...........b3.104⅞
800 do..........106⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol.R....s3.113
100 do..........106⅛	600 Chic. & R. I.........104¼
900 do........b3 106⅜	300 do...........b3.104¼
200 do........s3 106⅛	400 do...........s5.104
200 Erie R. Pr.......s3 101½	400 do.............104
2700 Harlem R.......... 93¼	200 do...........b3.104
100 Reading R..........120¾	100 Chi. & N. W........ 46¾
200 do........b3.121	300 P., Ft. W. & C....s5 82½
100 do..........120⅞	300 do............. 82¾
100 Mich. Cen R........125½	200 do............. 82⅛
700 M. S. & N. I........ 79⅛	100 do...........b3 82¾
100 do.......... 79	100 Cumb. Coal.......b5 32⅛
100 do........b30 80⅛	200 do...........s3 33
100 Ill Central........ 119	100 do............. 33
100 do........b3 118¾	100 Mar. Min. Co......b3 33

THURSDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced 3 ℔ cent. to-day on the news in the morning papers of the falling back of the Army of the Potomac. Bills on London rose to 166@167 ℔ cent. on the basis of Gold at 151½@152½ ℔ cent. There was considerable speculative excitement in Gold, but not a large trade business in Exchange.

In the Money Market there is no appearance of change in rate or supply on either side. The demand from the Stock Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. continues active, without being of a pressing nature, and this demand is met with reasonable freedom by lenders, some of them at Bank, but in most instances outside parties or private banking firms. A heavy amount of Money has been employed at call, within a day or two, on New-York Central Stock, to carry it over until after the annual election of Directors next Wednesday. Both parties have been extremely active. The party in office have manifested a decided purpose this week to maintain themselves at the risk of purchasing a large amount of cash stock at high prices. It is rumored that private bargains were made yesterday over 140 ℔ cent., where the proxies go with the certificates. No certificate dated since the 8th of November can be voted upon. Another phase of the contest are the efforts on each side to neutralize proxies based upon certificates of older date, by the subsequent transfer of the Stock. This struggle is probably over this afternoon, judging from the cash price of the stock.

The Treasury office received to-day $3,000,000 in Legal Tender by transfer from one of the other offices of the Department—probably Washington. Other transfers, also in Legal Tender Notes, will probably soon follow, and no application will be made to the Associated Banks for further advances to the Government. As the line of Deposits in the Treasury has recently been drawn down from the maximum of one hundred millions to $50,000,000, or $55,000,000, the Secretary can now employ, under the Act of July 11, 1862, his reserve of $50,000,000 Legal Tender, as the convenience or necessities of the Department may seem to require it. The receipts to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $770,900.

The Railway speculation which had been running strongly for the decline since Monday last, turned in the opposite direction this morning, and buyers for the rise find themselves indirectly supported by a very heavy line of *short* contracts in Erie and other Stocks. The general market, with the exception of New-York Central, in which the excitement growing out of the competition for cash stock for the election, is nearly over, presented a very firm appearance at the Second Board. The difference since last night is 2 ℔ cent., and on Harlem, Hudson, Reading and most of the Western Shares 3@4 ℔ cent. from the lowest figures then made. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made. The miscellaneous Shares sympathized with the Railways. Governments were steady; the State Stocks about the same as yesterday; Tennessees 1 ℔ cent. better. Gold left off firm.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	149⅞	152⅛	Harlem Pref.	106	105
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	109	Mich. Central	121⅛	125
N. Y. Central	131⅞	133	Mich. Southern	77⅛	79⅛
Erie	104⅜	106¼	Mich. Guarant'd	130	134
Erie Preferred	100⅛	101	Illinois Cen.	115	119
Hudson	120	123¼	Pittsburgh	100¾	101⅛
Pacific Mail	211	212	Fort Wayne	80¼	82¾
Harlem	90¼	93¼	Rock Island	102	104
Canton	31	32⅜	Galena	105	107⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Reading	118⅛	120¾
Toledo	111⅛	113	Quicksilver	62	63⅛
Northwest	44¾	46⅛	Chicago and A.	81⅛	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	101
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	114
Phenix	110	People's	102
Greenwich	160	Continental	100⅛
National	104	Park	132
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. first M	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Del., L. & W. 2ds	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	135	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie firsts, '68	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Erie thirds, '83	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Erie fourths, '80	105½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Michigan S. seconds	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85½
Illinois Cen. '75	118	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	81	Chic. & Alton income	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102		

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $7,414,604 02; including for Customs, $128,000; payments, $5,199,832 81; balance, $17,330,709 52.

The following list of Directors has been informally agreed upon by prominent members of the opposition to the present management of the Central Railroad. None of the gentlemen named have been consulted in regard to the use of their names, and the whole list will be subject to revision at the meeting to be held on Monday evening next, two days before the election. It will be observed that the ticket has nothing political or speculative in its character. It is purely and exclusively a business ticket. The following are the names:

Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
John H. Chedell, Auburn.
Hamilton White, Syracuse.
Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady.
E. Thompson Gale, or Geo. Henry Warren, } Troy.
Thos. W. Olcott, Albany.
Rufus H. King, Albany.
C. Vanderbilt, New-York.
Samuel Sloan, of New-York, or Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess.
E. G. Faile, or John P. Moore, } New-York.
Edward Learned, or James H. Banker, } New-York.
Chester W. Chapin, Springfield.
Wm. F. Weld, or Nathaniel Thayer, } Boston.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 31,412 bbls. Flour, 245 bbls. and 560 bags Corn Meal, 625 bags Buckwheat Flour, 200,606 bushels Wheat, 7,350 bushels Corn, 7,555 bushels Rye, 35,545 bushels Barley, 213,172 bushels Oats, 15,600 bushels Peas, 750 bushels Malt, 5,797 pkgs. Provisions, 2,503 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at former prices, including Pots, at $8 50@$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly more active recently, and Rio has advanced a shade—other kinds being also held with more firmness. Sales have been reported 17,050 bags Rio, part at 33¼@33⅛; 1,400 bags St. Domingo, part in bond, at 21c.; and small lots of other kinds at buoyant prices. Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32⅛c.@33⅛c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34⅛c.; St. Domingo, 28⅛c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is steady; Middlings, 80c.@81c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., especially in the instance of State brands, influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, which was encouraging to export buyers. The inquiry, however, fell off toward the close, and holders experienced considerable difficulty in selling at any better prices than those quoted in our last. Sales, since our last, 16,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 20; poor to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$6 20
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southern Flour is in demand and steady; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $5 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $6 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat was more sought after, especially by export buyers, at an advance of 1c. ℔ bushel, early in the day; but was quiet and rather heavy at the close. Sales, since our last, 106,500 bushels, including choice White Western, $1 78@$1 80; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, poor old to choice new at $1 47@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate, and Red State at $1 54 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in slack demand, at previous prices; sales were made of 42,500 bushels at $1 21@$1 21⅛ for Mixed Western in store, ℔ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 35@$1 40, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Prince Edward's Island, 87⅛c.; Western, 89c.@90c.; State, 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 38@$1 60 as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 20,900 bushels. Barley Malt is in fair demand at $1 58@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,700 bushels. The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain at Buffalo, by Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway and lake, (not including the receipts by the State Line Railway, which are large,) from the opening of navigation in the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and from Jan. 1, in 1863, to Nov. 1 in each year:

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Total in bush., including Flour.
1858	1,506,488	20,043,518	27,575,958
1859	1,385,170	13,633,620	20,559,470
1860	1,172,107	31,179,855	37,040,390
1861	2,099,652	49,852,864	60,302,624
1862	2,695,361	57,115,857	70,592,662
1863	2,819,637	49,287,665	63,385,850

The following will show the exports of Flour and Grain by canal from Buffalo, from the opening of canal navigation, May 1, 1862 and 1863, to and including Nov. 30, in each year:

	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	428,267	486,856
Wheat, bush	20,840,138	18,320,300
Corn, bush	22,435,549	19,447,093
Oats, bush	2,157,169	9,632,073
Barley, bush	258,982	579,720
Rye, bush	628,662	317,096
Grand total, bushels	52,376,500	45,236,283

HAY—North river Bale is in fair supply and good request, at $1 20@$1 40 ℔ 100 ℔s. Loose Hay ranges from $1 35@$1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bale Straw, 65c.@95c. ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bundle do., $4@$6 50 ℔ 100 bundles.

HAY—North River continues in good request and buoyant, at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 20c.@29c. fo poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand for Eastern Spruce and Pine continues good, at full prices, holders being very firm and not remarkably eager to sell, in view of the light stocks available. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The boats laden with Lumber are working their way into port gradually, but the receipts are not large. The stock of Pine on hand is pretty large and well assorted. Of all other kinds the quantity is very limited. Prices are firm, with an advancing tendency on those kinds which are scarce. The sales have been small, as the season for shipping is nearly closed, and buyers have generally got in all that they require. The following table shows the official receipts by canal at this city during the entire years named:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1860	301,022,600	41,222	46,888	148,785,369
1861	162,952,500	31,782	44,754	143,784,500
1862	223,899,100	32,622	148,217	210,212,100

We have the figures for the present season up to the 23d November, but as the Canals are not yet closed, the aggregates may be materially increased before the business of the year is made up. The figures are as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1863	232,783,661	23,457	290,278	151,943,571

Though the season is not yet closed, the figures thus far show an increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling over 1862 of 8,884,561 feet, and a falling off in all other articles."

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate demand, chiefly at from 47c.@65c. for old and new, ℔ gallon; sales since our last, 240 bbls. Other kinds have been inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ℔ gallon; Resin, $38@$48 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at previous prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62⅛; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22⅛@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87⅛@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37⅛@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 26⅛c.@27⅛c.; Refined do. at 51c.@53⅛c. free, and 42c.@43⅛c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,296 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request to-day, at steady prices. Sales have been made since our last of 3,900 bbls., at $18 25@$18 43¾ for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $17 25 for Prime Mess; $16 62⅛@$16 75 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 9⅛c.@11⅛c. for Hams, and 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Sales, 350 pkgs. Bacon is in more demand at 9c.@11⅛c., according to quality, ℔ ℔. Sales 1,400 boxes, including 800 boxes Cumberland for December and January delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs are active at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in fair request at full prices. Sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 11⅛c.@12¼c. Beef is in good demand and is firm; sales 450 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 1,450 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales, 86 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request at 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been inactive, including East India at equal to $7@$8 @ 100 ℔s.

SUGAR—The demand has been more active at previous prices. Sales since our last 1,040 hhds., including New-Orleans (part at auction,) at 12⅜c.@14⅛c., and Cuba at 12c.@13½c.; also 170 boxes Havana, part at 13c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 300,000 ℔s., at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., at 80c.@82⅛c., and 1,000 bbls., deliverable during the current month, buyer's option, at 83⅛c. ℔ gallon—showing a further material rise. Speculators have been the principal buyers.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 4⅛d. ℔ bushel; 200 tons Oil Cake at 15s., also, by steamer, 1,550 tierces Beef at 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce, 2,250 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.@35s., and 2,100 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 7,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@1s. 8d., and 2,000 bbls. and 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms, ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 400 boxes Cheese at 20s.; 60 tons Lard, &c., at 20s., 10 tons Red Oil at 22s. 6d., and 25 hhds. Tallow at 19s. ℔ ton; also, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ℔ bushel; and, by steamer, 500 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℔ tc., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, 22,000 bushels Wheat at 3s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For Havre, 300 tcs. Lard at 50f.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Louisiana	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington	Dec. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. and Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the ——, *via* Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS.—L. BINNS, MILLINERY, NO. 581 Broadway. Great bargains in velvet bonnets and quilted hats, mourning bonnets and veils, jockey hats for ladies and children; felt and plush hats, theatre bonnets—bargains for all. Cut this out.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO MARRY; no objection to correspond confidentially with parents or interested friends; but the lady must be, like himself, wealthy and of undoubted respectability. Address MARCELLUS, Station C.

COAL.

FOR SALE—CANNEL COAL NOW LANDING—First quality Cannel Coal, for family use, and for sale by MEAD & BRO., No. 61 9th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NEW STYLES IN
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Elegantly trimmed,
Just received.
Also, a new importation of
FRENCH CORSETS,
At low prices, at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TICKETS FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS for sale in quantities to suit the trade and manufacturers, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods, Refinishing and Packing Establishment, 159 Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of
SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS,
TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS.—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,
Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

WEDDING CARDS.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

COLORED MEN ATTENTION!!—I WANT immediately, 15 smart, active colored men as recruiting officers, to obtain colored volunteers in the City and country; $20 per day can easily be made. Also recruits wanted at large bounties. Call at Graham's, No. 541 Broome-st.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 231 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN wants a situation, just arrived, as chambermaid. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous to find a situation as chambermaid or waitress for a competent girl, who has lived in her family during the last nine years. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st., on Friday, after 2 P. M., or on Saturday before noon.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; she understands all kinds, and would do the coarse washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 87 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th-st., Stuyvesant-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook; excellent in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking, desires a situation; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 105 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHWOMAN, a situation as first-class cook and baker, has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 66½ Carmine-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; best reference in the City. Also a place for a chambermaid and laundress. Apply to No. 45 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or to do general housework for a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK &c., OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A Scotch Protestant woman who has a child seven years old, wants a situation in the City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; wages, with child, $4 ℔ month. The best of City references. Can be seen for the City or country at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a good cook; best City reference can be produced. Apply at No. 67 33d-st., corner Broadway, up stairs, second floor; call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 24th-st., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable girl with good reference, desires a situation; is a first-class plain cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced woman in a private family, as dressmaker and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting perfectly. Can be seen at No. 194 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman, having excellent City references, wishes a situation as housekeeper. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as laundress or nurse, by a young woman with the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS WETNURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a situation as wetnurse; her baby is but 3 weeks old, and she is a stranger in this country. Can be seen at No. 45 Mott-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation in a private family as nurse and to do light work; wages not so much as a good home; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 73 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SEAMSTRESS, who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, desires a situation in a private family. Best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

ALFRED WHITFIELD'S FREE Office for Families, No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., where can be procured a competent Protestant cook and a laundress and chambermaid; also a nurse and Protestant housekeeper, several first-class cooks and girls for general housework. Orders promptly attended to.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as an assistant book-keeper or general clerk, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS copyist, by a gentleman of education and experience. Salary no object. Address COPYIST, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS CUTTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cutter in a first-class clothing establishment, by a competent man who has had ten years' experience in Paris, and can give first-class reference. Address CUTTER, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in this City, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has the best of City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, 27 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 19 East 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; is a careful driver, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 157 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a man lately arrived in this country, with first-class references from the City of London. Call or address J. R., for three days, at No. 15 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable man, as coachman; has the best of City reference. Apply at A. Clinch's feed store, No. 8 East 48th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; the best of City reference. Address G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, sober young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful steady driver, and an excellent groom, wants a situation; can produce good reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address T. C., No. 14 East 19th-st., N. Y., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as gardener, who has had practical experience in all its branches; classic in the laying out of grounds; well versed in trees and shrubs, &c. Good reference given. Address D. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man (no family) who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references. Apply at W. Elliott's seed store, No. 27 John-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for H. G.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, who has lived five years in a respectable family in the City; has good City reference. Address E. F., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., ladies' shoe store.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—AN EXPERIENCED double entry book-keeper, quick and sure at figures, who is willing to make himself generally useful, is open to an engagement; references of a good house, at about $-50 salary. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 181 New-York *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG, NEAT COOK for a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, and have good City references. Apply at No. 209 West 34th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE ABLE-BODIED MEN for a factory; also two boys. Apply at No. 12 4th-av.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied by one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1863.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Barber of Seville.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Outlaw.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of operations at Knoxville, up to Monday, Nov. 30, are given this morning, from which it appears that Longstreet, at that date, was still making strong efforts for the capture of that place. On Sunday morning, Nov. 29, the rebels made a furious assault on Gen. Ferrero's position, Fort Saunders, but was gallantly repulsed with heavy loss—700 killed and wounded, and 234 taken prisoners. Their killed and wounded were left on the field, and afterward removed under a flag of truce, which Gen. Burnside granted for that purpose. On Monday morning, Nov. 30, everything was quiet.

From Chattanooga we have news that important army movements are going on, but they cannot yet be made public. One dispatch states that deserters and citizens report the death of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, from wounds received in the fight at Ringgold Station, on the 27th ult.

There is nothing additional from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade seems to have abandoned his proposed attack on the enemy because he considered their position too strong. Our total loss in the campaign is between six and seven hundred—killed, wounded and missing.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the New-Orleans papers we get some important facts concerning the French occupation of Mexico, but no later news. The reported recapture of Puebla is probably untrue, as we have had Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 3, which make no mention of it.

An order from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, forbids the practice many dealers have of painting signs relative to their business upon the United States flags displayed before their establishments. The order says the flag was intended for a different purpose, and must not be defaced or altered by any in that Department.

An order has been issued by Gen. Butler permitting trade with Norfolk, but requiring of all persons who obtain a permit to take to or from that city and Department any goods or merchandise, to pay a duty of one per cent. upon the value of the invoice, and for every passport issued a charge of one dollar will be made. Any vessel permitted to enter and trade in the Department will be required to pay three dollars.

The Newburyport *Herald* has received information that there are at least 40,000 men in the British Provinces who have served from six months to a year and a half in our armies—some of whom were broken down in spirits and health by the hardships of the war—some suffered ill treatment from drunken or brutal officers—more of them having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their homes, overstayed their time, and feared to go back. It thinks most of them would now gladly return to their duty, if they could be assured that they could do so without being exposed to the terrors of a court-martial and punishment. The *Herald* thinks a proclamation to this effect by the President would restore at least twenty thousand of them to their regiments before the 1st of January.

Brig.-Gen. Brannan, of the Army of the Cumberland, has been ordered under arrest, and is to be tried by Court-martial this week in Cincinnati. The nature of the charges or specifications are not made public.

Official returns from all the counties in Wisconsin, of the recent State election, give Lewis (Union candidate for Governor), 70,651, and Palmer, (Democrat) 54,501, leaving the Union majority 16,150. The increase on the home vote over two years ago is 26,104.

Neither Boards of the Common Council transacted any business yesterday. The Aldermen met at 1 o'clock, with only a quorum, and to give full opportunity to proceed with their duties as a Board of Canvassers, adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday. The Councilmen had no quorum, and were declared adjourned to Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The price of Gold rose 3 ℔ cent. yesterday, closing at 152½ ℔ cent. Bills on London, 166½@167. Money steady at 7 ℔ cent. Railway Stocks 2@4 ℔ cent. higher, and generally firm at the close.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly yesterday, at, in most instances, firmer prices; but the market closed tamely. Provisions were in fair demand, at buoyant rates. Coffee was the only active article in the Grocery line; it closed higher. Cotton was salable and steady. Whisky was freely purchased by speculators, at a further advance. Hay, Leather, Lumber and Tallow were actively inquired for. The Freight market was stronger, with heavier engagements reported.

Slavery in Arkansas.—Gen. E. W. Gantt, the rebel General, whose spirited and able address in favor of the Union we published a few weeks since, has recently made a speech at Little Rock, Ark., before a Union club. He reiterates his assertion that the rebellion has proved an utter and a hopeless failure, and that the only course for the rebels to pursue is to acknowledge their defeat and get back into the Union on the best terms possible. He discusses also the question of Slavery—insisting that it is absolutely *dead* in Arkansas, and that the people of that State should lose no time in disposing of its remains. "The people of Arkansas," he says, "are the proper ones to act in its final extinction." And he warns them that unless they do so promptly, they will be very likely to be held by the General Government in the position of a territory for an indefinite time. Gen. Gantt speaks very strongly of the Union sentiment that pervades the State, and declares the purpose of its people to return to the Union at the earliest moment possible.

This furnishes additional proof of the fact we have already noticed more than once, that just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of Slave States *the people* themselves, in those States, take up the question of Slavery for discussion and for practical *action*. They no longer find themselves debarred from the right of discussing freely, fully and fairly, the most important subject which can challenge their attention. And whenever they are thus allowed to discuss it, the result ceases to be doubtful. Slavery cannot stand discussion. It has been upheld hitherto solely by crushing out all freedom of speech,—by refusing to permit the people to consider whether it was for their interest to maintain it or not. This state of things has passed away forever. Henceforward it will be just as lawful in every Southern State to canvass the relations of Slavery, as of Banking, or Railroads, or anything else, to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State; and when that result has been reached, the problem will have been solved.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The new Congress, which assembles next Monday, will begin with comparatively light duties. The task of elaborating all the great novel measures which the rebellion made necessary, devolved upon its predecessor; and was accomplished, in the main, with great sagacity and success. Of course, experience has developed some imperfections, which it will be the early business of the present Congress to remedy. But this improving and amending is very different sort of work from constructing—particularly where the one is done in the light of experience, the other without any such help. There is no real toil in it; it is pastime in comparison. Undoubtedly there are some new measures to be matured and passed upon at an early day. But these all must be of minor magnitude, and will not be very difficult. The principal means for putting down the rebellion are already in successful operation; and the main concern now is to work them fairly out, which, of course, is the business of the executive, and not of the legislative branch of the Government.

In all likelihood the great burden of the responsibilities of this new Congress will fall upon its latter days. The end of the rebellion will almost surely come within its lifetime. If our arms progress for the next twelve month as they have for the last, and the financial and military resources of the South continue to diminish at the same rate as they have been diminishing, there will be nothing left of the Confederacy a year hence. It is hard to imagine that any new element will arise to change this course of things. But, though the prosecution of the war will bring no really new duties of special moment, the approach of peace must. The war will leave the Southern States in a completely disorganized condition, both civilly and socially. Little else than the form of the States will remain. Even though the policy of the National Government toward them be as mild and conservative as possible, there will yet be a great number of most momentous questions to be settled concerning their transition back to their old relations to the Union. Quite as much wisdom will be required to inaugurate an auspicious peace, as was exercised in clearing the way for successful war. It is impossible yet to divine what particular measures will accomplish this. All will depend upon circumstances which have yet to take shape, and upon the disposition of the body of the Southern people, which nobody can foretell. But it is very certain that, at best, the change from war to a just and stable peace, and the necessary readjustment to the new order of things, will bring a multiplicity of questions which will tax the best capacities of all the branches of the Government, and particularly of Congress.

The settled fact that the new Congress will open with a positive majority in sympathy with the Administration, and prepared to legislate on the basis of its general policies, is of immense value. The majority, though small, is sufficient for all practical purposes. It might easily have been of different character, for the greater portion of the House was elected last year, when the popular current was running against the Administration on false issues, and because of military reverses. Had the party opposed to the Administration really gained a majority of the Representatives, and continued to exert its factious spirit, there is no calculating the confusion it might have wrought in the national councils, and the evil it might have done. It might have made the effective prosecution of the war quite impracticable, and have imposed upon the Government almost any policy it pleased. It would have found no difficulty in augmenting its strength in the body to any desired extent by admitting such applicants for seats from the South as it pleased, whatever their loyalty, or the loyalty of the men who voted for them. On the other hand, the predominance of the staunchest sort of Union men in the House, at its commencement, insures that the same quality of Unionism will govern it to its close. It may be that scores of new claimants for seats will present themselves from the South before it ceases to exist; but the majority of the House having, under the Constitution, the sole and exclusive right of determining the qualifications of its members, there is no danger that disloyal men, improperly elected, will get a chance to shift the balance of power against the Government, and thus further their own sinister ends. It is fixed that the Congress for the last half of President Lincoln's Administration, like that for the first half, will stand firmly by him in every effort to break down the rebellion, extinguish the last spark of disloyalty, and place peace upon a basis at once just and secure.

The fact that the Administration is thus sure of all needful support in the House, in conjunction with the fact that the people have so recently pronounced with such remarkable emphasis in favor of the Administration, will, doubtless, greatly abate the spirit of faction, and predispose to general harmony. We do not look even for a display of any very vehement partizanship. The minority, we anticipate, will put themselves on their best behavior, and avoid any serious attempt to embarrass the Government—trusting thus to regain the public confidence which they perfectly well understand they have lost. So far as they cordially coöperate with the President in all measures calculated to restore and perpetuate the Union, so far will they disarm criticism, whatever their past purposes or present motives.

The Operations Against Charleston.

For several months the advices from the vicinity of Charleston have uniformly been to the effect that we should soon have the gratification of announcing its fall—that Fort Sumter was battered to pieces, and must surrender without delay; and the public heart has been made sick with deferred hope, until now it has ceased to believe any predictions of the capture or demolition of Charleston.

Fort Sumter, we will venture to say, will not be taken by the present line of approach and mode of operation. And what military object is to be gained by its capture? We already perfectly command the entrance to the harbor, so that blockade-running has entirely ceased; we could command it no better were Sumter in our possession. Nor, if captured, would it be practicable to put there the heavy guns that would be needed to operate upon Charleston; for they could not well be transported to the ruin and mounted, under the fire of the numerous rebel batteries that line Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson. Even if guns were successfully placed in position, we should be but five hundred yards nigher the city than now; and Parrott rifles throw into it with perfect ease from Cummings' Point, where they are already established. Nor does it seem that Sumter can be so easily taken as some have thought. Not only are Fort Johnson and the works on Sullivan's Island armed with very heavy batteries, but the shores of the city and even its wharves are mounted with the heaviest guns in possession of the Confederates. Against these the army has no power whatever to act. One assault has already been made upon the ruin with very unsatisfactory results—the whole party fell into a decided trap, and any other would probably share the same fate. Although harmless for the offence, it still has resistive power of a very strong character. The lower tier of casemates cannot be destroyed—for the rubbish of the upper tiers of the work have so covered them that even the heaviest shell have no power to penetrate to them. A few men, comparatively, can still so shelter themselves that no assailing party can find cover from their deadly, because close, fire, and artillery fire added to this would make the ruins of Sumter but little safer than the crater of a volcano. Success in an assault is, therefore, very doubtful—and it would be folly to run the exceeding risk of a failure when success can give no decided military advantage. We may chafe and fret because our flag is not hoisted over those battered walls—but disaster would annoy and damage us more—and assuredly the dictates of public opinion and feeling should not be followed when likely to lead to grief.

The further progress of operations in the harbor is now, as before, a question for the monitors. It was intended that they should pass these batteries—if they have not done so, certainly no fault can be found with Gen. Gillmore for the failure. And we do not believe that the monitors will undertake this task. The delays that have ensued since Sumter was deprived of its teeth seem to indicate that the future gives no promise of better fruition than the past. Let it be repeated—we doubt whether the monitors will attempt to run the gauntlet into Charleston harbor. All they can accomplish will be to burn Charleston; they cannot destroy the batteries that defend it, but they can burn the city—and Gen. Gillmore can certainly do that from Cummings' Point, without exposing our iron-clads to the prospect of loss. In fact, the blockade of Charleston harbor being perfect, any other game is not worth the powder, and the public may as well cease to expect any news of any such success as it has been led to hope for.

And why should Charleston be burned? What military advantage would we gain by burning that abominable rebel city? Unless we can take possession of the ground on which it stands, we achieve or acquire nothing by its destruction. For assuredly in no case could we be guilty of any such atrocity as that recently perpetrated by the English against the unprotected Japanese city of Kagosima—where, merely to glut a wild and savage lust for vengeance, they suddenly opened their artillery upon, and battered or burned to the ground, a city of 150,000 inhabitants. Charleston is now probably about deserted of its population, and were a bombardment necessary, it would result in a very limited loss of life; but even as regards property, we shall to the end carry on this war with a forbearance and magnanimity unparalleled in the annals of the world's wars.

When the batteries that surround it are destroyed, then Charleston will be surrendered; but to expect that the harbor, and all the strong works around it, and the command of the indispensable railroads that centre at Charleston, will be given up to save the city, or will be yielded less readily after its destruction, is an idle and unfounded expectation. When a part of the great military advantages now held by the Confederates shall have been won by and transferred to us, then the safety of Charleston may be bartered for the remainder; until then, let us wait patiently—particularly as there is no reasonable prospect of our impatience hastening the end for which we have so long and so vainly looked.

Napoleon's Proposition for a European Congress of Sovereigns.

There could not be a better proof of the long distance which still separates us from anything like a "parliament of man," than the objections which are made to the proposition of the French Emperor, to hold a Congress at Paris to settle the affairs of Europe. There is nothing new in the idea of a Congress, for one is held after every great war; but the Congress he wishes for is peculiar, from the fact that it is to be held before war, and instead of war. The Congress of Vienna, and that of Paris, met simply to carry out certain principles which had been laid down by military force; or in other words to take official notice on paper of certain facts which had been already shaped by the sword. It gave nothing to anybody, but confirmed everybody in the possession of what he had already won in the field.

The Emperor now proposes that, instead of leaving the future to the bloody and blind arbitrament of fighting, a Congress should be held which shall decide all matters in dispute, or likely to be in dispute, not on the basis of facts as they stand, but of facts as they ought to stand, and would stand if reason and justice had supreme sway.

There is something very grand and very fascinating in the scheme. Proposed, as it is, by a man who wields at will an amount of brute force such as has not in modern times ever been placed in the hands of a single person, it seems singularly magnanimous—so magnanimous, that it almost justifies the poet or philanthropist in thinking that his dream of universal peace is near being realized. The master of the most warlike nation on earth asks to have war repudiated as a means of deciding national disputes; to substitute the pen for the sword, in the decision of controversies so tremendous that from the earliest times human reason has turned away from them in despair, and left them to be closed by a strange mixture of force, fraud and chance.

A few thousand men get unperceived behind a ditch, or run fastest to secure a bridge, or have stronger legs, or go better without food than their enemies, and the result is that whole nations have their destiny changed; their laws are altered, and with them it may be their language and religion, and their very home along with them. Europe, instead of being a French empire, is cut up into several States, not because this is the arrangement which best suits the character, and material and moral development of the people, but because a few thousand Frenchmen, on a certain day in 1815, were unable to force their way into the yard of an old country house in Belgium. There can, in short, be nothing more absurd than war; it is the sum of all absurdities, and its most ardent votaries, those who most delight in it as a display of human power and endurance, confess with sorrow, that it utterly fails to insure the only purpose that can possibly justify its existence.

One would suppose that a proposition, therefore, tending to throw it into disuse, emanating from the man who, of all others, has most to hope for from a resort to it, would be hailed with delight. So far from this, however, the reception it has met with all over Europe proves conclusively that the state of feeling and of civilization of which war is the legitimate and inevitable consequence, still exists. The other European Powers examine the plan with as much caution as a wolf examines a trap. They all believe it to be the device of an enemy, and occupy themselves mainly in trying to find out, not whether Louis Napoleon expects to gain anything by it, but what is the particular thing he expects. Some are satisfied that he knew it would not be accepted, and that his offer is simply due to a desire to put himself right on the record before drawing the sword. Those who think him sincere in making it, believe that he seeks through it to increase his own *éclat* in the eyes of Frenchmen, and gratify their national vanity by the spectacle of their master presiding at a Council of Sovereigns assembled on his requisition; and they believe that the Congress would break up without result, and that he knows it; and others are satisfied that it would produce no result, unless it was understood that its decisions would be carried out by the use of the very brute force which it is designed to supercede.

We offer no opinion here as to his honesty in the matter. It may be that he is in it all as subtle an intriguer as his neighbors believe him to be; or, it may be that his scheme is the offspring of one of those fits of noble enthusiasm, through which the basest as well as the greatest of mankind now and then pass. But to whatever impulse it is due, the fact that all those who are summoned to the meeting, approach sword in hand, and port-fires lighted, proves to us that the mutual confidence and respect which can alone make all nations as one is still to grow up.

An Explanation.—The rebel papers thus far received seem to be at a loss to account for the overwhelming disaster which the Confederates have just sustained at Chickamauga, and in their consternation perhaps it is not strange that they should have overlooked an extraordinary document issued by Bragg just before the conflict was joined. On Nov. 16 he informed his men, by special order, that the enemy did not intend to carry out the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. This cruel proceeding he declared to be "opposed to the laws of humanity and an enlightened civilization," while "it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankees in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they may consume the substance which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families." Then he proceeded:

> "This should be known to our officers and men. They know that, if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subjected to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternative of *honorable death* on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers."

In spite of his name, Gen. Bragg is not in the habit of wasting words. Although he knew that he was indorsing more than one falsehood when he issued this document, he fully intended that the order should have the effect of making his men fight more desperately, and it would be no compliment to him to assume that his assertions and appeals fell as dead as they deserved. Instead of inciting his soldiers to desperation, the order of Gen. Bragg impelled them to seek safety from the Yankees in inglorious flight, and all but seven thousand did fly fast enough to escape the terrible fate in store for them had they been taken prisoners. It is settled, therefore, that the fear of capture will not compel the rebel soldiers to fight to the death; it has just the contrary effect, as the battle of Chattanooga demonstrates. With this fact before them, what better course can the rebel authorities adopt than that of allowing the exchange of prisoners to proceed without further quibbling and tergiversation? They will thus certainly recruit their armies to the extent of the number of National soldiers now in their possession. But if he will not do this, Jeff. Davis would do well to give peremptory instructions to his subordinates to issue no more orders modeled after that which was promulgated by Gen. Bragg with such disastrous results.

Collisions of Ships.

It has been said that the increased facilities in navigation have been followed by a great increase in the number of the collisions which occur between vessels, notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made in their mechanical working, and all the legislation which has aimed to prevent these accidents by regulating the courses which vessels should pursue, the lights they should carry, &c. The records of our Admiralty Courts for the last month tend to confirm this idea, for we find that during that month there have been tried in those Courts in our City no less than six cases arising out of collisions, and still the calendar is full of other cases awaiting their turn.

Two of these collisions occurred at the docks in our harbor. One of them arose out of the towing of a floating derrick away from the Navy-yard in such a way as to strike a vessel lying at a pier near by, and the other was caused by a propeller revolving her screw while lying at a pier for the purpose of trying her machinery, which caused such a suction in the dock as to draw a canal-boat against the blade of the screw, and sink it. Neither of them could have occurred a few years ago, for it is but a few years since floating derricks and screw propellers were brought into use.

The other collisions were of various kinds, but all between vessels engaged in navigation. One was between two sailing vessels, another between one of the sound steamers and a towboat with her tow, another between an ocean steamer and a schooner, and the other between two ocean steamers. This last, the case of the *Ella Warley* and the *North Star* is quite noteworthy. Our readers will recollect the collision, which occurred about a year ago below Sandy Hook, the *Ella Warley* being so injured as to sink in seven or eight minutes, and her passengers barely escaping with their lives. The amount of damages involved in the case is greater than has been involved in any case that has ever been tried in the Court; the owners of the *Ella Warley* claiming to recover some $75,000, and the owner of the *North Star* some $100,000. The case is remarkable, too, for the introduction of photographic evidence, which is a novelty in the Court. The parties, by the aid and countenance of the sun, showed to the Court representations of the *North Star* as she appeared after the accident, which told the story of her condition more fully and accurately than any witness could have told it.

The amount of money involved in all these cases is probably near two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a very serious loss to the community, whatever the Courts decide as to which party shall bear it. But there is one consideration which tends to reconcile us to the existence of such litigation—which is, that there is in each of these suits a lesson for those who take charge of the lives and property which are every year more and more committed to the power of the sea, as commerce increases. Every shipmaster, as he marks out the course of his vessel, or sees to her equipment, or maintains that discipline which is so necessary to a successful and well-ordered ship, is to be spurred up to greater care and watchfulness, by the knowledge that other owners have been made to pay heavily for a moment's relaxing of a master's attention or care. Every lookout, as he strains his eyes into the gloom—every helmsman, with ears attentive to some unexpected order—every sailor performing the varied duties of a mariner's life, is to be moved to greater faithfulness, better knowledge, better skill, by the deplorable results which have sprung at other times from want of care or fidelity or knowledge. And sure it is, that they need to gain all possible advantages of this sort, for what with greater power and higher rates of speed, and the great increase in the number of vessels which plow the sea, the risks to life and property among those who "go down to the sea in ships," are frightful to think of. And no increase in mechanical precautions will avail, unless they are accompanied also by an increase in the abilities of seafaring men; unless the seaman's eye shall be quicker and his hand stronger, his judgment surer and more instantaneous, his heart firmer and more courageous, and his care and watchfulness all-pervading and unsleeping.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3.

SECRETARY CHASE'S RESOURCES.

Secretary Chase, at the last session, took good care to provide against any contingency which might arise from Congress being opposed to the Administration and the prosecution of the war. Without any further financial legislation by this Congress, the Secretary had within his grasp on the 1st of December $1,100,000,000, as follows:

Balance of Five-Twenties unsold	$115,000,000
Balance of Fifty Millions Loan	10,000,000
Balance in Treasury	29,000,000
Balance in Legal-Tenders	40,000,000
Balance in Interest-bearing Treasury Notes	350,000,000
Balance in Tariff-bearing Treasury Notes	70,000,000
Balance in Internal Revenue Notes	80,000,000
Balance in Ten-Forty Loan Notes	400,000,000
Total	$1,084,000,000

THE SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

The reports of all the Secretaries are in print, including that of the Treasury. Advance copies will be sent Northward and to the Western Press.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

There is great confusion in the statements that appear in the newspapers, relative to the issue of the new National bank notes. The facts are these: The Comptroller of the Currency has, in accordance with his own good taste and judgment, and in compliance with the expressed desire of prominent bankers, decided to dispense with the bronze on the face of the notes, and the Continental Bank Note Company has received orders to print from its plates the denomination of fives as rapidly as possible. The principal pressure is for this denomination. The delivery of fives will commence in ten days, and each bank will soon be supplied in the order of its organization. The specimens of this currency in the Department, are very beautiful. The tens are engraved with equal elegance by the American Bank Note Company, and their delivery will probably commence in January.

CAUCUS FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE HOUSE OFFICERS.

The Democratic members of the House will assemble in caucus on Saturday night to nominate candidates for the House officers. The race will be between Cox and Pendleton, both from Ohio. The Democratic members of that State will hold a meeting to-morrow to choose between them. Mr. Cox says his party will unite on some border State Union Democrat for Speaker, if, by that means, they can defeat the Republican nominee.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM LOUISIANA.

The members of Congress from Louisiana, five in number, recently elected there, arrived here, and will claim their seats at the opening of Congress. It remains with Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House, to say whether their names shall be placed on the roll call. Their admission will not affect the question of the Speakership, but it may some other offices of the House. It is understood that Mr. Etheridge has already determined to exclude their names from the roll.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The report of a cotemporary that Meade has been superceded is premature. No doubt a change in the command of the Potomac Army will soon occur, but few persons believe that the new chief will be chosen from that army.

THE NEGRO VILLAGE ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The village recently erected on Arlington Heights for the freedmen was dedicated to-day, and there was a large attendance of officers, civilians and ladies. Speeches were made in the chapel by Messrs. Chittenden, of New-York, Goode, of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, and D. B. Nichols, Superintendent. Many facts were given showing that contrabands can not only support themselves and the infirm of their race, but lay up a surplus. Buildings are fitted up for the accommodation of some sixty families, with a chapel and hospital and a home for the infirm, erected from contributions from Providence, R. I.

LATEST REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Andrew Johnson, Jr., nephew of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, captured some time ago, arrived here today from Richmond. He was exchanged for Col. Chandler, of Baltimore. He says that the prisoners in Castle Thunder suffer for good food, but that this prison is a Paradise compared with Belle Island. Among the prisoners in Castle Thunder is Lewis M. Beard, of Campbell County, Tennessee, who is an old man gradually sinking under his sufferings. He has five sons and eight grandsons in the Union army. Edwin Merritt, of N. Y., is also in that prison. Also, Robt. Christian, Fifth New-York Cavalry, who is confined as a hostage for a member of his company, charged with crime. Deserters from our army fare no better than other prisoners.

The construction of gunboats is abandoned. There are not more than two thousand troops in Richmond, and they mostly raw militia. The feeling in Richmond is very desponding. Rebel officers despair of success. Mr. Johnson represents our prisoners as suffering everything that has been heretofore stated.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is much larger than heretofore, arrangements will be made to send copies to some of the principal cities in advance of its transmission to Congress, and so with the other reports of the heads of Departments, but it is not certain with regard to that of the Secretary of War. The manuscripts of all the documents is for the most part in the hands of the public printer—the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury will as usual be laid before Congress on the day of meeting, but the financial report not perhaps till several days thereafter. The President's message has not yet been completed owing to his sickness. It may almost certainly be stated that this document will first find its way to the country over the telegragh wires as on previous occasions. For some days and nights past the Secretary of the Treasury has been devoting himself exclusively to the preparation of his financial report, which is not yet finished. Meantime the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Field—has been closely occupied in the transaction and direction of all other business of the office. Mere visits of ceremony have, therefore, to be denied, and matters comparatively trivial give place to those of pressing public importance.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

The statement that the State Department had made estimates for an increase of the salaries of our Ministers and Consuls is erroneous. Those salaries are fixed by law, and the estimates of the Department are based on the existing laws.

The statement that Gen. Forey or the French Minister were furnished by the State Department with Gen. Scott's military maps of Mexico, or other information, preparatory to the French invasion of that country, is erroneous. Neither Gen. Forey nor the French Minister, nor any other person ever asked for or received any such information.

RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

The railroad inspection excursion party over the route between Washington and New-York arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening by a special train on the regular time of leaving New-York at daylight this morning. All four of the roads in the line were largely represented by officers and directors, accompanied by the Mayor of Washington and many editors and reporters of the Press. A party of nearly 100 strong return to New-York to-morrow. The extensive improvements now rapidly developing on the route, with a speedy transit through Philadelphia by steam, without changing cars anywhere between the Hudson River and Washington, are all highly commended by the excursionists.

The Union Pacific Railway.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863.

The great event of breaking ground on the Union Pacific Railway came off yesterday near this city. The population turned out *en masse*. The Territory was represented by its Governor; the Cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs by the Mayors and Councils. Speeches were made by several gentlemen present, and the grand work inaugurated with the utmost zeal and enthusiasm. The following communications were received from the President of the United States and other distinguished parties:

COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

Major-Gen. Dix:

DEAR SIR: I have not been permitted till to-day to present to the President your communication of the 23d of November. He directs me to express his deep regrets that his illness will prevent him from giving expression to the profound interest he feels in the success of a work so vast and beneficial as that which you are about to inaugurate.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY, Assistant Private Secretary.

COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note, inviting me to attend the ceremony of breaking ground for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in Nebraska, has just been received. For the first time, as I think, since the foundation of the Government, the foreign relations of the country exact the attention of this Department so constantly that its head is often obliged to forego customary good offices and courtesies toward the loyal citizens who are engaged in developing the resources of the country, and establishing its domestic interests. For this reason I can reply to your invitation only very hastily, and very briefly. Of course, I cannot go to Nebraska, and therefore I must decline. With your brave help, and that of your armed compatriots on sea and land, I hope we shall soon put down this wretched and wicked insurrection against the Union. With the help of our capitalists and our free and loyal laboring men, the Union Pacific Railroad can, and I hope will, be extended to the Pacific Ocean. When this shall have been done, disunion will be rendered forever afterward impossible. There will be no fulcrum for the lever of treason to rest upon. Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

SECRETARY CHASE'S LETTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 25, 1863

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to write something that may be read at the breaking of ground on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, found me in the midst of engagements so exacting, that it has been impossible to write anything worth the reading. I could not, however, omit writing altogether, for that would imply an indifference to the work, which no American feels.

It is among my most pleasing recollections of service as a Senator from Ohio, that the first practical measure looking to the construction of a Union Pacific Railroad which received the sanction of Congress, was moved by me. That measure was an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, placing at the disposal of the Secretary of War one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in surveys and explorations of routes for the road. It was adopted by the Senate in February, 1853, and subsequently concurred in by the House. Its results are embodied in the volumes known as the Pacific Railroad Report, printed by order of Congress.

It is another pleasing recollection that I had the honor, in March, 1850, of presenting and commending to the Senate, the memorial of Dr. PULTE, an intelligent physician of Cincinnati, praying that measures might be taken for the connection of New-York with London, by extending the existing lines of telegraph to the Pacific, by way of the coast and Behring's Straits, through Northern Asia to St. Petersburgh, and there forming connections with the lines to the cities of Western Europe.

The great work has since been completed to the Pacific by the indomitable energy of HIRAM SIBLEY, a private citizen of New-York, aided by the simple promise of employment and compensation by the Government. On the other side of the Pacific, the Russian telegraph lines from St. Petersburgh, constructed by the Imperial Government, approach, if they have not already reached the Pacific; and American enterprise is earnestly enlisted in the task now certain to be accomplished of completing the wonderful work which the Cincinnati physician suggested more than thirteen years ago.

Steam moves more slowly than by lightning. The progress of the railroad has been necessarily slower than that of the telegraph. When the surveys and explorations for a route had been partially reported, the subject of the railroad was again brought before Congress, and I again had connection with it, now, however, of a less pleasant, though still significant character. Solicitous for the progress of the work, I submitted a resolution in January, 1854, instructing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to inquire into, and report upon the construction of a railroad from some point on the western line of the Western States, to some point on the eastern line of California. On the motion of Mr. GWINN, the reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals was stricken out, and the whole subject referred to a select Committee of nine Senators, from which Committee I was excluded because I then held about the same relations to the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, as the War Democrats now hold on the question of the rebellion.

Mr. GWINN's Committee reported a bill, which after much discussion and sundry amendments, passed the Senate in 1855, but failing to receive the sanction of the House, did not become a law.

Nothing further was done of importance in relation to the Pacific Railroad during the next seven years. The attention of the country was absorbed by other questions, and it remained for the Thirty-seventh Congress to give a grand proof of the stability of the Republic and the worth of Democratic-Republican institutions, by taking up the great measure in the midst of our terrible civil war, and framing it into a law. The Thirty-seventh Congress will be forever memorable in history as the author of many acts of legislation of transcendent importance and far-reaching consequences. Among these great acts the Pacific Railroad bill will remain as one of the most illustrious monuments of the wisdom and courage of its members.

I shall not attempt any discussion of its importance to our industry or commerce, or our Union. I have elsewhere said something on these themes; but now the Road is its own most eloquent advocate. I rejoice in the belief that, under your charge and that of the other eminent citizens associated with you, it will go steadily forward to completion, and vindicate, by perfect success, the most sanguine predictions and hopes of its advocates and promoters. Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

LETTER OF HON. GEO. OPDYKE, MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

Gen. John A. Dix, President:

SIR: Oblige me by transmitting to those charged with breaking ground for the Union Pacific Railroad the following sentiment:

"May this, the greatest work ever projected in any age or country prove a lasting bond of political and commercial Union between the Atlantic and Pacific States."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

To P. A. Dey and Committee of Arrangements, Omaha:

The inauguration of the Union Pacific Railroad, the great enterprise of the Western hemisphere, whether considered in reference to its commercial importance or its influence as a bond of union, is to be pushed on to completion with all the rapidity which a command of means will permit; and I congratulate those who are to be present at the breaking ground on the early commencement of the work.

JOHN A. DIX,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

[Letters were also received from the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. YATES, of Illinois, JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., of New-York, T. C. DURANT, of N. Y., Vice-President of the Company, and others, expressive of great interest in the occasion, which want of space prevents us from publishing.—ED. TIMES.]

In the evening the Mayor of the city gave a banquet, and the city was illuminated.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. VINTON.—A farewell meeting will be given to Mrs. C. H. VINTON, at the Free Mission Rooms, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of this devoted missionary are cordially invited to be present. The steamer *City of Baltimore*, in which she sails, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, at 12 o'clock M. of the same day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD."—or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. B.—Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—The only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Patent Excelsior Weather Strip.

This valuable article thoroughly excludes wind, cold and dust from buildings of every description; prevents the rattling of windows, and effects a great saving in fuel. The advantages in manufacture secured by this patent enables us to offer a much superior article at about one-half the prices charged for an extensively advertised imitation.

E. S. & J. TORREY, Sole Agents,
No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular.

DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Christmas and New-Year's.

The Craig Microscope, with mounted objects, constitutes a beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift to old or young, combining instruction with amusement, being of the power most frequently required, and yet so simple that a child can use it. It is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. Liberal discount to the trade. Address HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.

W. BOGLE, Boston.

Ladies' Balmorals, Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, India rubbers, &c., at

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, styles suitable. Shaving, 10 cents.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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The best and cheapest, at
TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Central Park Skating Hat—The most elegant hat ever produced, at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

FURNALD—MERRILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr., and Miss ELLA MERRILL, all of this City.

San Francisco papers please copy.

KING—THORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., EDWARD KING and EMMA, daughter of William K. Thorn, all of this City.

RIFFENBURGH—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. J. P. Newman, ALBERT RIFFENBURGH, of the City of Albany, and HELEN MURRAY, of the same place.

STICKNEY—BROWNING.—On Monday, Nov. 30, in St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Penn., by Rev. B. Wistar Morris, N. H. STICKNEY, of New-York, and MARTHA, daughter of the late Thomas Browning, of the same place.

TITUS—VANDERVERE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Flatbush, L. I., by Rev. C. Wells, LEWIS T. TITUS and ELIZABETH VAN BRUNT, oldest daughter of John Vandervere, Esq.

VAN BRUNT—VAN PELT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. R. O. Currie, D. D., J. VAN BRUNT, Jr., and MARY L., daughter of John L. Van Pelt, Esq., all of New-Utrecht. No cards.

DIED.

FISKE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 3, of membranous croup, FREDERICK VIBBARD, second son of Frederick B. and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Liberty st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

FOSTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, after a long and painful illness, JOSEPH A. FOSTER, aged 26 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 2d-st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

GREENE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Mrs. MARGARET GREENE, widow of Dr. David Greene, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her son, Dr. John W. Greene, and of her brothers, W. W. and J. C. Winans, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Friday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEVERICH.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ALLETTA LEVERICH, wife of the late John Leverich, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, and at 1½ o'clock at the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

MERRITT.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of pneumonia, HARRY G., twin child of George and Louise J. Merritt, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his grandfather, John Jagger, No. 88 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5.

JAFFRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of diphtheritic membranous croup, JULIA CLARA, eldest daughter of John Hamilton and Adelaide Kerrison Jaffray, and granddaughter of J. C. Beales, M. D., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, GEORGE D., infant son of William and Mary Ann Jackson, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 215 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JACKSON.—At the residence of her parents, No. 54 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, JERUSHA, only child of Henry P. and Phebe L. Jackson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Her remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, SARAH E., daughter of Clarence and Catherine A. Smith, aged 3 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 139 Broome-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALSH.—In Boston, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JOHN DRISCOLL, youngest child of Dr. W. M. and Carrie Walsh, aged 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Down, Esq., No. 319 West 21st-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, to Tarrytown, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 622.—Dec. 3, 1863.
57, 29, 25, 64, 5, 54, 46, 75, 53, 33, 20, 15, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW METHOD OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES, BY THE USE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest, and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION,

was suggested to us by Professor Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL POX, MEASLES.

Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation.
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
in these cases must be made
TO THE SPINE.

Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with a full knowledge that it will cure either of the abovenamed complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merit and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind, is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the thinking men of the age, and the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which Dr. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinquallla, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, foetid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

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We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

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USE THE
ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES.
They keep the feet warm in the coldest weather.
METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway.
Price $1; prepaid by mail, $1 30.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by
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DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head. For which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. I have also had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others. I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 426 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped-up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill, and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUTHORSHIP
OF
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE
is at last
AVOWED.

By a letter published in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, Nov. 28, it appears that this remarkable narrative, which has been confidently attributed to

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
Dr. C. S. HENRY,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE,

and others, was really written by a modest and retiring gentleman, hitherto unheard of in the literary world, and, in fact, quite unknown to the public,

Mr. U. D. OUTIS.

Mr. O. declares that the New Gospel of Peace is but the translation of a very ancient and much-defaced manuscript which fell into his hands, and expresses his surprise at its having been supposed to be a

POLITICAL SATIRE,

Yet it most strangely happens that

BOOK SECOND,

which has been recently published, contains descriptions which correspond so exactly with

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA,
AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA,
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
THE TAKING OF VICKSBURGH,
and the consequent
CONSTERNATION OF THE COPPERHEADS,
and the
IRISH RIOTS IN NEW-YORK,

that the coincidence is one of the most remarkable in the history of literature.

A second effort is almost invariably pronounced inferior to the first, but

BOOK SECOND,
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THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,

has the rare distinction of having been declared universally to be equal, if not superior, to the First.

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THE AMERICAN TRANSLATION
OF
RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS

is beginning to make a stir on this Continent such as has rarely been known in the literary world.

IN PARIS,

where it has just made its appearance, the excitement is supreme.

The French correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* says: "The ordinary dog-day calm in literature is broken this season by the storm that rages about Renan's 'Vie de Jesus.' The book is hardly two months out of the Press, and, if the bookseller's advertisement is credible,

35,000 COPIES

of it is already sold. It has in its favor, with the general reader, singular charms of style, and of a truly poetic, though firmly critically chastened sentiment. It is learned, deeply religious, utterly clear from skeptical sneer and polemic violence."

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BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "WIDE, WIDE WORLD."
READY THIS MORNING.
THE OLD HELMET.
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"The multitude of admirers of Miss Warner's earlier productions will rejoice to learn that another book from her pen has just been issued. The scene is laid in England. The filling up the author has managed with rare skill, and the same vein of Evangelical Christian truth and sentiment which ran through her former works still more pervades the present. * * We have read the volumes with great interest, and predict for them an extensive circulation."—*New-York Observer.*

"The style is fascinating, the plot good, the characters well sustained, and the impression is not merely moral but religious. * * The work will have a run; and although we think there is too much fiction, and we rarely feel at liberty to recommend a romance, yet we must say we have no objection to this book. We believe that while it charms, it will also instruct in vital truth."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

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Absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel.—*Boston Post.*

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK,
GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS,

excites the enthusiasm of loyal men and the wrath of Copperheads. The Boston *Post*, a Democratic journal of the old school, says of it: "All American readers know the ability of PARTON with a subject like this. Burr, Jackson, Butler—these are the jewels in his crown, and there is some lustre in them also. It is sharp and piquant in style; the stories illustrating the life of the boy, the lawyer, the man, are well selected and better told. Mr. PARTON's book is absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel; it is the truth. It is fresh with the stirring incidents that have engrossed the attention of the nation so far in this war; it is a history of many points of our national struggle; it is a gossip of intelligent minds over their cigars, who know the facts, and are full of speculation as to causes and effects; it is a most racy, spicy, and readable book.

The NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, a Democratic journal of the *new* school, on the contrary, is very angry and bitter, styling Mr. Parton a "literary toady," declaring that "the man who would praise such a man [as Butler] would praise a fiend." Also, that "Butler is a renegade, a parasite, a mercenary speculator, an insulter of women," &c. The conclusion of the whole matter with the *News*, with reference to this book, is that "as a literary and political curiosity it is therefore worth reading, on the principle that would render valuable a life of the devil."

THE TRUTH IS, that without any such design, this book is one of the most powerful, perhaps the *most* powerful, of all the Anti-Slavery books yet published. Price $2.

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MARION HARLAND.
MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York,
will publish on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
HUSKS.
By MARION HARLAND,
author of Alone, Hidden Path, Miriam, &c., &c.
One volume, 12mo. Price $1 50.

"'Husks' is excellent, admirable, decidedly the best work from Marion Harland's pen. My sister, Mrs. Richards, thinks so too, and praises the story highly (which she seldom does) for its high ideal of womanhood and the naturalness of the life painting."—*From the late Mrs. Haven (Alice B. Neal.)*

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For sale by all booksellers.

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BLANK BOOKS in great variety.
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the philosophy of mesmerism, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depot in New-York; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or by addressing the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK IS READY.
GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS;

A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military. By JAMES PARTON, author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. Crown 8vo, with portrait on steel, and maps. 650 pp. Price, in cloth, $2; half calf, extra, or antique, $3 50. When the extraordinary interest of the subject of this volume, and the rare ability of its author to clothe his relations of events with fascination are considered, it is evidently probable that the rebellion will produce no more interesting volume than this. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

A NEW NOVEL BY JULIA KAVANAGH.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
QUEEN MAB;
A NOVEL.
By JULIA KAVANAGH.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

From the London Observer.

This is one of the best productions of Miss Kavanagh's pen. "Queen Mab" is more charming than any of her former creations.

From the Reader.

The tale of Mab's one real love leaves an impression upon the reader which will abide.

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More exciting than a romance, yet terribly true!

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COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
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Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 23.—THE FOLLOWING members having been tried by Company Court-martial for expulsion, for non-performance of duty and other good causes, said action is approved of, and they are hereby expelled the regiment: Private C. A. Burdick, Company F; Private F. B. Lamberson, Company F; Private T. Woehning, Company F; Private H. L. Mangam, Company F; Private William Hotwick, Company F; Private S. M. Holdridge, Company F. By order of

Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.

WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE owner and occupant of a superior house, of medium size, situated on a desirable part of Murray Hill, would sell the same just as it stands.

The house is in perfect order throughout.

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Apply to WARD McLEAN,
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COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

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FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 200 acres of excellent land; 15 in valuable timber; 2 never failing streams of water, fine apple orchard, &c.; good fences; large mansion house with 12 rooms, and barn, and other out-houses. Sold by order of executors. Price $15,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE OF 100 ACRES, well cultivated and plenty of good fruit, with good buildings, $4,000; one of 60 acres, with good house and orchard of choice fruit, $800. Both farms are within 100 miles of this City, and near railroad.
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TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

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BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND NURSE.—A parlor and bedroom communicating, handsomely furnished, and room for nurse, will be required. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid; Brooklyn not objectionable. Address, stating location, &c., J. N., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM DOWN TOWN.—A large front room for one or two gentlemen may be had in a private family, without board. Apply at No. 82 Franklin-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.
MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 18 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
KRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. [illegible] Hanover-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES W. MCCUNE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date.

We have relinquished the dry goods, importing and commission business, and taken offices at No. 35 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. [illegible] Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of R. S. FAY, Esq., Boston, 6 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, weigh 1,200 pounds apiece, color dark brown, perfectly matched; will road nine miles an hour without urging; free from all tricks or vice, and sold for no fault whatever. These horses are extremely showy and stylish, and very desirable for a person in want of a first-class pair of horses. The owner can recommend them in every respect, and only parts with them as he is going abroad for two years. They can be seen and driven for one week at DRURY'S Stable, Byron-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF BAY CARriage horses, eight years old; kind, sound and very fast. Inquire of JAS. S. NOYES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

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SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

AT DR. B. L. WAIT'S, NO. 98 4TH-AV., opposite 11th-st., Teeth handsomely inserted, $8. Gum Block, perfect imitation of Nature, $20. Teeth filled, silver or dentine 50 cents, gold $1. Teeth extracted without pain, 50 cents. References of the highest character. Operations warranted.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Interest allowed on deposits.

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MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,256, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz. Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2,228, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDRY, }

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers.

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 84 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable mine in Canada East, near navigable water. Can be easily and cheaply worked. The property can now be purchased from first hands at a low price, value considered. To parties desiring to establish a profitable stock company, this affords a rare opportunity. This property has not been offered for sale here or elsewhere heretofore. Address J. R. BROWN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, New-York.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$8,000 OR $10,000 WANTED—IN AN established, lucrative business; a good investment, and very profitable. For particulars, write R. E. Z., Box No. 4,705 Post-office, New-York.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. . MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEER,
(10 years with A. H. MULLER,)
NO. 14 PINE-ST.,

Offers at private sale the following securities:

BANK STOCK.

Shares.		Shares.	
130	Broadway.	120	North River.
10	Merchant's Exchange.	6	American Exchange.
10	Commonwealth.	10	Manuf. & Merchants'.
10	Grocers'.	50	Butchers' & Drovers'.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Jersey City.	50	Washington.
60	Fulton.	32	Eagle.
100	Jefferson.	4	Commonwealth.
40	Phenix.	10	Humboldt.
40	Corn Exchange.	20	New-World.
10	Citizens'.	60	Stuyvesant.
50	Brevoort.	6	Lamar.
20	Rutgers.	10	Metropolitan.
50	Arctic.	50	North American.
60	Beekman.	10	American Exchange.
20	Hope.	20	Columbia.
20	New-World.	60	Stuyvesant.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Shares.		Shares.	
30	Metropolitan Gas.	90	Citizens' Gas.
40	Bridgeport Gas.	6	Second-av. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

Real Estate and Stock Auction Sales solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FRACTIONAL SHARES, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

WANTED—$30,000 ON A VALUABLE PIECE OF property down town for a term of years. Principals only address INVESTMENT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 2, 1863.

THE DISTRICT CANVASSERS OF THE Election Districts in the several Wards enumerated below have failed to comply with the provisions of law requiring that the election returns from the several Election Districts in this City shall be deposited in this office within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election:

Fourth Election District of the First Ward.
Fifth Election District of the First Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward.
Third Election District of the Seventh Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward.
Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.
Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.
Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.
Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A PRINTER PREferred, with a capital of $2,000, to join the advertiser in the purchase of a prosperous newspaper establishment, near fifty years old, in the State of New-York. Address A. B., care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York.

A PARTNER IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY to join the advertiser in a money-making business; a few thousand dollars is all that is required; the business is highly respectable and worthy the attention of any one; only those who can command the capital need apply. Call at No. 80 Pine-st., first floor.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE SOFT HAT TRADE—by a young man with a large cash business already established. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, giving real name and where an interview may be had.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 361 Broadway, for 3 days.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, THE FURNIture of a physician's office. Two large rooms. Rent low. A good practice attached. Apply immediately at No. 170 Spring-st.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked, and do hereby revoke and annul all power and authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney for any purpose whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, Jr., from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent, Attorney or otherwise. FRANK BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps. | 150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun Slings | 228 Savage's Revolvers.
440 Waist Belts.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
No. 66 NASSAU-ST.
CONTINUATION OF

IMPORTER'S SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, RICH SILVER PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, ALBUMS, MUSIC BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of elegant Fancy Goods, consisting of bronze and gilt Clocks, artistic Bronzes, rich silver plated Liquor Stands, Casters, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Bohemian Glassware, superb French Photograph Albums, portable Desks, Parian and Basque Figures, Musical Boxes, &c. They are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.

A FINE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS,

mostly from a private gallery, among other artists are the works of Van Severdonck, Osterwold, Gabriels, Cantineau, Blythe, Smetz, G. Peetz, Flagg, J. E. Meadows, Lewis, More, Brewerton, Bensell, Henry, Willman, Vander Echhant and other artists of high repute.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, 1863, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz. "Hope," "Nymph," "Muse," "Magdalene," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova; "Fidelity," "Venus of the Apple," "Innocence," "Bacchante," "Madonna of Teneraire," "Contending Cupids," "Prayer," "Water Carriers," "The Four Seasons," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice Groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fountain, with three basins, for garden or piazza, cut from very fine Carrara marble. This elegant Fountain, and other Garden Figures, Groups and Vases, will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The attention of dealers and the public is particularly called, as this is a rare chance to purchase valuable goods at auction. Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, consisting of pure white Groups and Figures, Vases, copied from the ancients, Roman, Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c. Tazzas, Card Receivers, and a full assortment of other marble and alabaster goods, Bronzes, French Clocks, with glass shades, Bohemian Glass ware, &c., just landed. The above are the importation of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers.

The store will be open to visitors, and catalogues ready on SATURDAY, 5th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; carved oak suite in green leather; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau; do. bedstead; mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth; gilt-frame pier-glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; enameled cottage suites; blackwalnut bedstead, bookcases, iron bedsteads, mahogany and iron bedsteads; gas brackets, silver-plated ware, mahogany and blackwalnut office furniture, &c.; also, fine old oil-paintings; also, at 12 o'clock, a military saddle, sword and revolver, in good condition. At 1 o'clock, 14,000 cigars; also, a valuable lot of very old, rare silver and other coins, to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 4, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 141 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, a large and varied stock of fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels, to suit purchasers. Also, at 1 o'clock, four sleighs, top wagon, harness, etc.; one superb Herring's safe.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed: Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

LOST—AT THE OPERA, ON MONDAY NIGHT, A new pocket-book, containing about $60, nearly, if not all, greenbacks. The finder may hear of the owner by addressing W. J. G., Box No. 713 Post office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE
DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting, a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE.
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for baleing army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this Department, the blankets to be delivered to the contractor at his place of business, and transported back to the depot by the United States. Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for baleing blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1864.

A List of Articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, }
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Committee on
DANIEL SLOTE, } Supplies.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, }

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 18 feet long by 39 inches wide.
23 plates 15 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide.
24 plates 15 feet long by 3[illegible] inches wide.
2 plates 16 feet 2 inches long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 16 feet 2 inches long by 39 inches wide.
54 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 1¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ½ inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¼ inch long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 2 inches long by 32 inches wide.

The whole of the side-armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

"NOTE.—The side armor of each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number."

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 .... $100,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

TO PILE DRIVERS.

Proposals for driving about six hundred piles will be received until the 12th of December, inst., at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, corner Broadway and 42d-st., where plans and specifications may be seen.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN B. COLE, } Executors.
n25-law6m* LEONARD RICHARDSON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, } Executors.
o30-law6mF FERRIS TRIPP, }

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

TROPICAL BALSAM.

[PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache, and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. R. LANDON, No. 83 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.; E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin....................$90
Intermediate....................40
Steerage....................30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday........Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday........Dec. 12
ETNA........Saturday........Dec. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin........$90 }
75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage........35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....................7th December.
MONDAY....................4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P....................$45
Passage money—to Havana....................50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The fine fast sailing Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. MEIKLEREID, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions: Cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES,

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture in suites.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M, and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—It was made to order for $575, and will be sold at great sacrifice, including stool and cover; has all modern improvements, and fully guarantied. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $90 to $225; with pedals, $160 to $500. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

A MOST SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte will be sold at No. 120 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Price $265; cost $550. Will be sold the first opportunity. Call early. A cash man shall be satisfied.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'way.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
Director....................CARL ANSCHUTZ
FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Comic Opera, in three acts,
BY
ROSSINI.
Count Almaviva....................Herr Habelmann
Rosina....................Mme. Johannsen
Bartolo....................Herr Weinlich
Don Basilio....................Herr Graff
Figaro....................Herr Steinecke
Bertha....................Mme. Berger
Officer....................Herr Scheele
In the music lesson of the second act,
Mme. JOHANNSEN will introduce
"BOLERO," BY VERDI.
and Herr HABELMANN
"SLEEP WELL, SWEET ANGEL,"
composed by Fr. Abt.
At the end of the third act,
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing the celebrated
VALSE BY VENZANO.
Conductor....................CARL ANSCHUTZ

Admission to Parquet and Balcony....................$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle....................50 cents
Amphitheatre....................25 cents

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager....................Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager....................Mr. B. A. Baker
SECOND NIGHT
of a
NEW DRAMA.

Having been in preparation for several weeks, it will be produced with
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, &c., &c., &c.
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON,
On which occasion he will perform the character of
KARL THE OUTLAW.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
THE IMPOSTOR.
Karl, the Outlaw....................Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Rudolf, of Manstein....................Mr. Whiting
Hoffman....................Mr. G. H. Andrews
Philip....................Mr. Metkiff
Countess of Manstein....................Miss Henrietta Irving
Charlotte....................Miss E. Couran
LITTLE SENTINEL.
May, with songs....................Miss Mary Shaw
Tim....................Mr. Walter Lennox
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
being the second of the series, will take place on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
commencing at 2½ o'clock,
in which
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT
will appear.
MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
THE BRETTO CHILDREN
Conductor....................Sig. ABELLA.

The Manager pledges himself to do all in his power to make the matinées worthy the approval of the admirers of the Fine Arts, hoping to receive the patronage of the FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, whose well known taste for refined music is proverbial.

PRICES AS USUAL.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST....................MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public.
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,
will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,
by F. NASH. At each entertainment.
PROF. LANGWORTHY
will enter the
DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY POONAH BEAR
in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH
in America.
THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA
in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.
ALL LIVING,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS
will appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.

No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT....................Manager.
THIS EVENING,
the entertainments will commence with a
GRAND FULL DRESS CAVALCADE.
Mr. Robert Stickney in his unequaled act of
SOMERSAULTING ON HORSEBACK.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
by the great corps of voltigeurs. Numerous and varied
ACTS IN THE RING.
introducing all the leading members of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
in exercises of the most dashing and startling description.
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in miracles of gymnastic skill.
MADAME ELOUISE,
the graceful and accomplished equestrienne, in a beautiful equestrian scene.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
in his wonderful bare-back act. To conclude with
THE EDUCATED MULES.
Doors open at 7. Grand Entree at 7¾.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT,
for families, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

CLINTON HALL.

Astor-place.
READINGS
BY
MRS. and MISS L. BROWN,
on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-4.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL, NO. 5, will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal, 50 cents. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

FINE ARTS.

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PICTURE of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, from Gen. Lafayette's gallery, is now on Exhibition, for sale, at Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, together with a select Collection of
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS,
from Ancient and Modern Masters:
Roland Savery, Ch. Lebrun, Prudhon, Sebastian, Bourdon, Hogarth, Santerre, Martin de Vos, Fragonard, Binard, Fauveau, Latour, Yaumort, Cartier, &c.

This collection is entirely composed of Artistic Pieces, having been gathered for years by an amateur from New-Orleans. The attention of connoisseurs is particularly requested.

The Paintings will be offered at private sale from
MONDAY, 6th inst., to the 20th of December.

After that date they will be sold at auction.

A printed notice on the Portrait of Washington and catalogues will be delivered on demand.

Admission free.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of instruments of splendid tone in richly carved cases; prices from $500 to $800; plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every instrument fully warranted. See testimonials of the principal pianists of this City in favor of my new scale pianos.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No 427 Broome-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 658 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THE
THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH 8 FEET HIGH!
THE MOST
STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY
EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.
Never was such a sight seen. Never has the world produced
SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS.
They are
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old,
EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS.
One of the most splendid men ever seen.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to
BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH.
In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
The smallest of all small men! throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput entirely into the shade.
NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST
of humanity seen on the face of the globe.
Also to be seen,
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES,
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, &c.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
EDUCATED SEAL, PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, &c.
EACH AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7¼ o'clock, will be produced
The MAGNIFICENT DRAMA called
FOREST BANDIT;
OR,
THE SPECTRE OF THE RUIN,
in which the great Spectral Illusion, the Ghost, is introduced, and the admired Musical Comedietta,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL make
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE,
prior to their return to England.

Notwithstanding these magnificent attractions are drawing the most overflowing houses, they must be removed after this week to give place to
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
which has been in course of preparation the last three months, and which will be brought out next MONDAY, with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties, and every appointment to secure the most triumphant success.
OTHER MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS
are also engaged, and will be introduced at the same time.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet at each performance.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses and attractions of the Museum, the manager is still enabled to keep the admission at the original
LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS;
but this can only be done by the total exclusion of all free admissions, without any exception whatever. Consequently, hereafter, there can be
NO MORE DEAD HEADS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress....................Mrs. John Wood.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE.
Cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
For the first time this season,
MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
in her celebrated character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE,
the great tragedienne of 1690, in the petite comedy (adapted expressly for Mrs. Wood,) entitled
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
OR,
THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST.
Her performance of this part, when first produced in New-York, elicited the unbounded approbation of
PRESS AND PUBLIC,
and was witnessed with delight by
CROWDED HOUSES.

Mrs. Wood will be supported by Mrs. Brown, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Clarke.

First night this season of the pathetic little drama, called the
STRICKEN HEART.
Mr. Geo. Jamison and Mrs. Sloan,
THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE,
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,
who has been so successful both in America and Europe, as the most laughable delineator of Yankee girls, will make her first appearance in New-York since her return to America, in the amusing sketch of the
YANKEE LEGACY.
Mehitable Ann....................Mrs. Lotty Hough
Josiah Briggs....................Mr. W. Davidge
NEW OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
BY
THOMAS BAKER.
Doors open at 7. Overture to commence at 7¾.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.

On MONDAY next, December 7, will be produced a new Domestic play, in three acts, entitled
"AS YOU SOW, SO YOU MUST REAP,"
cast to the entire strength of the company, and in which the well-known and favorite actor
MR. JOHN DYOTT,
will make his first appearance this season.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful
SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that
GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN;
thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

In combination with these superb views the wondrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON LAND AND SEA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.

Doors open at 6¾; Tours begin at 7¾ P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel.

Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Children 15 cents.

Schools and Charitable Institutions treated with on liberal terms. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

SEVENTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,

AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With full Orchestra,
and the best Vocal and Instrumental Talent.
First appearance at these Matinées of
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
The celebrated Pianist.
SINGLE TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and Music Stores.

ARTISTS' FUND.

EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

"THISTLE" BALL.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLIS will give the fourth lecture in the present course at IRVING HALL, Irving-place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject *A Secret.*

DR. MAHAN, OF THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL Seminary, will deliver his greatly admired and thoroughly original lecture on *Homer*, THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Dec. 4, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room of Christ's Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., in aid of the Students' Organ Fund.

Tickets may be obtained at Appleton's, Randolph's, Kelley's, the Church book-store, and at the door.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, will deliver the second lecture, on *Chrysostom the Preacher.*

A COURSE OF FIVE POPULAR LECTURES will be delivered in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, and continued at the rate of two each week, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our
STARVING SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND
by the Sanitary Commission. Several distinguished lecturers are engaged, and the names, in full, will be announced in a day or two.

PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY WILL DELIVER a lecture in the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Mr. Ganse's,) on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject—*The Church and Faith of the Early Saints and Martyrs, and the Roman Catacombs.*

The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams made by himself during a brief residence in Rome. Admittance free.

MEETINGS.

TAKE NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Engineers Protective Society will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th inst. at Central Hall, Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. All fire and stationary Engineers are invited to be present.
L. S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
J. H. WARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—A REGUlar meeting of the Club will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 8 o'clock. JAMES HARRISON, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager....................Mr. WHEATLEY
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.
Never since the erection of Niblo's Garden has there been such a succession of
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
to witness the
ARTISTIC EXPONENTS OF THE IRISH DRAMA,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Fifth night of the Fairy Spectacle, the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Lanty McLoughlin....................Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney....................Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

The piece cast with the strength of the company: Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Blaisdell, and produced with entirely
NEW MACHINERY, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ACCESSORIES, NEW MUSIC.
A FULL CHORUS, and DOUBLE BALLET COMPANY.
New and beautiful SCENERY, by Mr. H. Hilliard.
KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE.
THE UPPER LAKES OF KILLARNEY—MORNING.
COTTAGE OF MONICA.
THE LAKES WITH A VIEW OF THE EAGLE'S NEST.
A SHEEBEEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A DELL NEAR THE LAKE.
THE LAKES—MOONLIGHT.
The entertainments to conclude with the screaming Farce of
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan....................Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Free list suspended, with the exception of the Press.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 4.
Mr and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
who have achieved the most brilliant success ever attained by any artists in this theatre, will appear for the
FIFTH TIME
in Tom Taylor's celebrated picture of English every-day life, entitled
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
which has been received the last three nights with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and which now is achieving the most extraordinary success in London, having completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Know all men by these presents that the bearer hereof, Robert Brierly, was duly tried and convicted at the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, held at the Old Bailey in the year of our Lord 1890, of the crime of passing forged bank notes, and was sentenced to imprisonment for the period of four years. And furthermore, the said Robert Brierly having shown by his exemplary conduct, while incarcerated, that he is a fit subject for her Majesty's clemency, it is ordered that he be released on a Ticket of Leave, subject to the following regulations: That it shall be in the power of the authorities to revoke his license, for associating with or harboring notoriously bad characters or convicted thieves; of having in his possession buglarious instruments or having no visible means of support or being again convicted. For either such cases he will be sent back to public works to complete the unexpired term of his original sentence.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY,
Secretary Home Department.
JOSHUA JEBB,
Inspector-General of Prisoners.
HENRY TIBBETS,
Governor of Goal.
DESCRIPTION.
Name—Robert Brierly.
Where Born—Glossop, Lancashire.
Occupation—None.
Age—Nineteen.
Height—Five feet eight inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Eyes—Blue.
Hair—Brown.
Marks on Person—Scar under right eye.
[SEAL.]
Robert Brierly, a Lancashire lad,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Emily St. Evremond née Traddles, Coryphée.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
with song "Die Schoensten Augen."
James Dalton, alias Downey, alias the Tiger.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.
Hawkshaw, a detective....................Mr. Hagan
Melter Moss....................Mr. H. Bland
Green Jones....................Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. Gibson, a bill broker....................Mr. Hind
Sam Willoughby, a hard case....................Mrs. Floyd
Maltby, landlord....................T. G. Morris
May Edwards....................Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Willoughby....................Mrs. Hinde
Time—The Present Day.
The piece will be presented with
New Music....................by....................J. P. Cooke
New Properties....................by....................Charles Sylvester
New Scenery....................by....................J. B. Smith
Machinery....................by....................Thos. Morgan.

Act 1.—The Bellevue Gardens. Act 2—May Edwards' Lodging. Act 3.—A Bill Broker's Office in the City. Act 4.—The Bridgewater Arms. Scene 2—A Street in the City. Scene 3—An Old City Church-yard.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture.
THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
AND
CONTINUED POPULARITY
of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama,
ROSEDALE,
now in the
NINTH WEEK
of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for
EVERY EVENING.
Places can be secured a week in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE.
comic opera in one act, by Victor Massé.
LES MELI-MELO DE LA RUE MESLAY,
folie-vaudeville, in one act, by M.M. Labiche and Michel.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,

is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

IRVING HALL.

71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863.
Tickets may be obtained of members of the Regiment and at the Band Office (Kingsland's) Broome-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman....................$5
Season tickets for ladies....................3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years....................3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly the Spingler Institute.)
Park-av., corner 38th-st.
Lectures by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT at 1 o'clock.
Dec. 3—*France and her Emperor.*
Dec. 4—*European Aristocracy.*
Dec. 17—*The Turkish Dynasty, or The Oriental Question.*
Dec. 18—*The Probable Future of our Country and of Humanity.*
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

A FAMILY OF HIGH STANDING, WISHing a home for two children, can place them with a private teacher educating a delicate little girl. Her course embraces English, French, music, dancing and every accomplishment consistent with a woman's life. Address EXCLUSIVE, through Boyd's City Post, until January.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Eighteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A NATIVE SPANiard, who has been teaching for several years in some schools in this country, will give lessons either in classes or privately. Good references given. Address B. A., No. 14 129th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

TEACHERS.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WANTED—in every State and town, to exchange educational reports, to fill vacancies, and to open new schools. Address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, and No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. RICE & ANDREWS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics, in the afternoon and evening; highest reference given. Address M. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Additional Particulars of the Battles at Chattanooga.

Rebel Operations in East Tennessee.

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Disposition to be Made of the Slaves in Mississippi.

We find the following interesting details of news in the file of Southern papers to Nov. 30, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday:

Hon. H. V. JOHNSON was reëlected to the rebel Senate by the Georgia Legislature, in session at Milledgeville, on Nov. 26. The vote stood, JOHNSON, 116; TOOMBS, 61; GARTRELL, 15; scattering, 11.

The Charleston *Courier* has been temporarily suspended.

The French gunboat *Grenade* arrived at City Point on Nov. 29, and her commander at once went to Richmond, *via* Petersburgh, with dispatches for the French Consul.

The Petersburgh *Register*, of Nov. 27, expresses alarm regarding a demonstration which it says Gen. BUTLER threatens to make against that city by landing troops at or near City Point.

EAST TENNESSEE.

CONSECUTIVE NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BURNSIDE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing from Loudon, Tenn., on the 21st ult., sends an account of the campaign in East Tennessee as far as it has progressed. On the 13th, rebel cavalry attacked the Eleventh Kentucky, (Federal,) near Marysville, and routed it, and from that point the fighting commenced. The correspondent says:

"WOLFORD, with the celebrated First Kentucky, came to the rescue. With eager eye the Eleventh Texas Rangers watched their boastful approach, with the 'Stars and Stripes' floating in the breeze, as though their approach would affrighten a rebel. In a few minutes the air trembles with the shouts from charging squadrons, and we all know what is 'on hand.' WOLFORD fell back in dismay, leaving more than a hundred of his command in our hands. The result of these charges was the capture of 151 prisoners, including five commissioned officers, three Captains, one of whom was mortally wounded, and two Lieutenants. A like number of horses, Burnside rifles and navy pistols were captured. WOLFORD afterward remarked to a citizen that he could not get fifty of his old command to form a line and [illegible]—being panic-stricken.

Brig.-Gen. SANDERS came to WOLFORD's rescue with his entire brigade. But on the approach of our forces his command stampeded, led by the 'gallant sire' of bridge-burning fame. For his cowardly conduct he was put under arrest by order of BURNSIDE. So much for his chivalry!

Casualties of the day limited. Only one of the enemy killed and four wounded. The rain fell in torrents during the engagement, but our boys 'heeded not the pelting storm.' The night of the 14th was somewhat inclement, yet our squadrons had a very pleasant slumber, well preparing them for the fray of the coming day.

Early in the morning of the 16th Gen. MARTIN's splendid division of Alabamians and Georgians were moved forward to the front, Col. MORRISON commanding the advance brigade, composed entirely of Georgians. At Rockford he met the enemy's pickets. These he drove without trouble for three miles, where he found the enemy in position with artillery. After a few minutes of sharp shooting Gen. MARTIN dismounted his entire division and moved them forward in line of battle to the attack. A few shots from some rifle and Parrot pieces caused the enemy to move their artillery, when the entire force followed. A line of skirmishers were thrown forward in advance of MARTIN's division, led by Gen. VAUGHN. The enemy stubbornly resisted his advance, but still he pressed on. For two miles he drove them, when they were again found in position. But after throwing a few shell at our advance line of skirmishers they fell back in the direction of Knoxville, not even giving our artillery boys an opportunity of throwing at them a single shot.

The enemy retiring so soon, Gen. WHEELER determined to press them before they took a new position, as they were not evidently more than ten regiments and two pieces of artillery strong. Gen. MARTIN being dismounted, Gen. ARMSTRONG moved forward his division, distinguished for its fighting, DIBBRELL with his Tennesseeans, and charging HARRISON with his Texans, and Arkansians, 'Texas brigade to the front,' shouted the dashing ARMSTRONG. The enemy's rear is in sight. The fearless VAUGHN has engaged them with some skirmishers, but they can't keep up with a fast retreating foe. The bugle sounds, the frontier yell is raised, and a thousand horsemen dash on the panic-stricken foe. The Forty-fifth Ohio, a regiment of mounted infantry, distinguished for its chivalry among the Yankees, was sent forward to check their advance. But, alas for them, like the Eleventh Kentucky, they were destined to visit Atlanta and Richmond. Up to the enemy's batteries did our battalions charge, killing thirteen and wounding twenty-three, aside from the capture of ninety-five prisoners and several fine horses. It was near the battery Gen. VAUGHN had his horse shot from under him. In the charge we had one man killed and four wounded. The enemy opened heavily on our columns with their artillery, but to little effect.

The enemy were thus forced back within one mile and a quarter of Knoxville. We have since learned, to our amusement, that cowardly BILL BROWNLOW and abolition HORACE MAYNARD, accompanied by their sutlers and their stores, and their favorite pet, ANDY KNOTT, left for Kentucky the night following the engagement. The greatest confusion prevailed in the city.

After this unrivaled charge was made, but little was done but the exchange of a few shots from the batteries. The entire command was withdrawn some three miles, with the exception of some pickets. Early on the morning of the 16th Gen. WHEELER moved forward to feel the enemy's position, but found them strongly reinforced with infantry and artillery. He then about-faced his command and moved in the direction of Marysville. While on the march the distant booming of LONGSTREET's guns came rumbling to our ears. Thrice welcome was the sound.

We were soon *en route* for Louisville, on the Tennessee, eager for the contest. There we remained for the night. A few pickets made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. But daylight revealed their absence.

The 17th was pretty well consumed in crossing the river. By 10 o'clock of the 18th we had received orders from Gen. LONGSTREET, and were put in position by Gen. WHEELER. The fun was over with us before we could cross the river. The enemy, several thousand strong, under the immediate command of BURNSIDE, made a stand near Campbell's Station, also at a small village a mile east of Campbell's Station. But the opening of LONGSTREET's guns silenced their batteries, and the advance of his columns of infantry startled the gentleman of Fredericksburgh fame from his fortifications near Knoxville.

Seventy-five prisoners were taken, and several killed and wounded. One hundred and ten wagons, some of which were loaded with medical stores, were captured. Near one hundred barrels of flour, large quantity of picks and shovels, fell into the hands of our troops. The medical stores, which are abundant, are a valuable acquisition to the medical department. The road from Lenoire's and Campbell's Station to the enemy's line of fortifications was lined with abandoned artillery-carriages and ammunition-wagons, guns, horses, &c. The greatest confusion and panic prevailed among them. Officers were lost from their commands, while the common soldiers wandered over the fields and forest like so many lost sheep.

BURNSIDE had ordered breakfast at the house of a prominent Southern man the morning after the battle, while on the retreat. Before it was ready a courier dashed up to him, with the information that the rebels were pressing the rearguard. He bid 'good morning' to the family, with the remark: 'That he formed Gen. LONGSTREET's acquaintance on the Potomac, and did not wish to meet him that morning, and that he would retire in the direction of Knoxville.' And off he went in a double-quick, and retired behind his line of fortifications near Knoxville.

LONGSTREET soon hemmed the old tyrant in the city, with but few supplies for his thieving bands. But the city is well fortified. College Hill is fortified with a heavy fort, carrying a siege piece of artillery. Another fort is thrown up on the hills near the Summit House.

The hill on the right of the street leading from the public square to the depot has a strong fort. Near the Humphrey's is another. The hill known as Temperance Hill has two heavy forts. Another rise, near Prof. KIRKPATRICK's, has two batteries. The heights south of Knoxville are also fortified, and connected with these immense fortifications is one continuous line of rifle pits and breastworks, from the extreme east of Knoxville, on the river, to the west on the river. Hence you can form some conception of the strength of the enemy's position. They are completely invested on this side of the river. Their only mode of procuring any supplies is from the other side of the river. And why they are not cut off from obtaining supplies in that direction is something strange. But as to the generalship of our commander, it is folly for me to judge.

Six wagons, loaded with clothing, were captured on the Tazewell road, by Col. HART, of the Sixth Georgia, on the 17th. Three hundred overcoats, a like number of blankets and pants, were captured. A heavy train was turned back to Kentucky. So were three droves of stock for the army. Could Knoxville be closely invested on both sides of the river, they would be forced to capitulate in the next fifteen days. But if they are suffered to gather up supplies in Blount and Sevier Counties, they can stand a siege of three months. It is to be hoped that the most active measures will be adopted to capture the tyrant, and mete out to him the sweets of a prisoner's life.

By a special order of this young Nero, every rail was to be burned from around the splendid farm of Mr. LENOIR, and he has been rendered penniless. Mrs. LONAS, an aged lady of seventy-three Winters, was murdered because she simply asked a Yankee to leave her enough cabbage heads to make seed the ensuing season.

Mr. and Mrs. WALKER, bending under old age of near four score, were driven from their homes and everything destroyed. Not an item left in the way of clothing, ware or subsistence, because of their Southern principles.

These are only a few of the outrages committed by the hated foe. The conduct of the officers in Knoxville was revolting to civilization—such as walking arm in arm with the negro wenches of Col. LUTTRELL and others.

BROWNLOW became very indignant at the young Southern ladies of Knoxville and vicinity because they would not walk under the Federal flag, and wrote an article advocating their arrest. But this did not intimidate them in the least. Their boldness only increased. They sang their national airs with more enthusiasm, being confident that the day was not far distant when they should be redeemed from the thraldom of the enemy.

Thousands of negroes infest Knoxville, who have become more insolent in their insults to the Southern citizens than the Abolition soldiery. A great many have joined the army.

Hundreds of our Vicksburgh boys have joined the Yankee army, while hundreds have gone to Kentucky. They have been made to believe by the enemy that Gen. BRAGG will have them all shot because they took the oath."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 24—Midnight.

Well, the enemy has assaulted Lookout Mountain to-day sure enough, as was intimated in my letter of last night he probably would do. Having accomplished a part of the object of his demonstration yesterday, to wit: the transfer of a portion of our forces on the mountain to the extreme right, he attacked the mountain with a confidence which the sequel will show was not misplaced. The great rise in the Tennessee had carried away his pontoon bridges the night before, but his positions were so well taken, and had been so strongly fortified, that he did not hesitate to make the assault. He opened at 11 o'clock with his batteries in Lookout Valley, directing his fire against our lines along the western side and northern face of the mountain. Our own batteries on the mountain could take no part in the engagement, owing to a dense fog which enveloped Lookout Point and the crest above. At 12½ o'clock the infantry became engaged, and the battle was then fully joined.

Very few details have been received—too few, indeed, for me to attempt to enter into particulars. The impression prevails in well informed circles that the affair has not been well conducted by the Confederate officers in command on the mountain. Our forces had been much weakened the night before by the withdrawal of WALKER's division, which was sent to the right, leaving only STEVENSON's and CHEATHAM's divisions behind, both under command of Gen. STEVENSON. Gen. CHEATHAM arrived on the ground late in the afternoon, having just returned to the army. Up to the time of his return his division was under the command of Gen. JACKSON, the senior brigadier in the division. It was thought that these two divisions would have been sufficient to hold the position against a largely superior force; but not so. The Confederates were steadily pushed back from the moment the infantry opened fire until late in the evening when Gen. BRECKINRIDGE went to the assistance of STEVENSON with a brigade. The Federals, who had driven the Confederates slowly around the north face of the mountain to CRAVEN's house, and thence around almost to the road which leads to the top, were, in their turn, forced back after night some four or five hundred yards. The fight continued until 10 P. M., and even now I can hear an occasional shot while I write.

The troops and guns on the mountain were brought down safely, only a few commissary stores being left behind. We lost a considerable number of prisoners, nevertheless, early in the day, and on the western slope of the mountain, the enemy, it is alleged, having got in the rear of WALTHALL's brigade, under cover of the prevailing fog. One account says that WALTHALL lost from 500 to 600 prisoners, including nearly the whole of one regiment—the Thirty-fourth Mississippi. It is not improbable that our loss has been exaggerated somewhat.

Orders have been given to evacuate the mountain, and for the whole army to retire across the Chickamauga, in the direction of the station of that name. The loss of Lookout Valley and Brown's Ferry removed all doubt as to the ability of Gen. GRANT to subsist his army at Chattanooga this Winter, and rendered the longer possession of Lookout Mountain of comparatively little importance, and, now that the mountain has passed into his hands, there is no reason left why we should longer remain in the mud and water around Chattanooga. Besides, Gen. GRANT has been throwing a heavy force up the river, and crossing it over in the boats we neglected to burn all this afternoon. A portion of this force consists of heavy cavalry, which have been landed above the mouth of the Chickamauga.

Some infantry had also been landed on the east side of that stream—the remainder and much more the more numerous body on the west side—all up the Tennessee and some distance above our right wing. This movement greatly endangers the depot and railroad, and furnishes an additional reason for withdrawing across the Chickamauga. Another danger, and a still more serious one, is the probability that GRANT will turn our right and get between the main army and LONGSTREET at Knoxville. It is now well ascertained that SHERIDAN has not gone to the relief of BURNSIDE, as was fully believed a few days ago; but the whole Federal army is here marshaling for our destruction. Perhaps GRANT has concluded that he could best succor BURNSIDE by forcing BRAGG to retire.

I have just heard that our communications with Knoxville have been cut, probably by the Federal cavalry that crossed the river above this afternoon, and that the depot buildings at Joyner's Station, on the Chattanooga and East Tennessee road, have been burnt.

NOVEMBER 25—2 A. M.

Finding that he could not withdraw his army in time, Gen. BRAGG has given orders to mass his whole available force on the right. A battle may be expected to-day. The situation is critical.

SALLUST.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LETTER FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK TO COMMISSIONER OULD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 26.

Judge OULD recently received a letter from Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH, inclosing a communication from Major-Gen. HITCHCOCK, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity, under the orders of the Secretary of War, to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. OULD should be notified, for the information of his Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be taken, to extend relief, (to the prisoners of war in Richmond,) must, on no consideration, be appealed to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If, in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity and war require, the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should it exist, that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of suffering inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send us these prisoners we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore to such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you will propose to Mr. OULD that in this case we will agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they may give according to the laws of war, from which they shall not be relieved, in view of the past differences or pending questions on the subject of exchange, without the previously obtained consent of the authorities represented by Mr. OULD, as agent for the exchange under the cartel.

You will please lose no time in communicating a copy of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. OULD, and will urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge OULD replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: The letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK has been received.

Until the Confederate authorities appeal to be relieved "from the obligations to treat prisoners of war according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "offer, as an explanation or excuse," for insufficient food, that supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the views of your authorities in either contingency. Statements, most infamously false, have recently been made and circulated at the North, by persons whose calling should have imposed a respect for truth, which their own personal honor seems to have failed to secure. Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prisoners have received and will receive. Do you ask more? If so, what do your demand? We recognize, to the fullest form, our obligation to treat your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with the same food, in quantity and quality, as is given to our own soldiers. If the supply is scanty, you have only to blame the system of warfare you have waged against us. There is nothing in the action of the Confederate Government which gives any sort of countenance to the charge of cruelty or inhumanity to your prisoners. In the first place, we have importuned you to agree to a fair and honest proposition which would secure the release of all of them. When that was rejected, you have been permitted to send, without stint or limitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

Gen. HITCHCOCK requests that the prisoners now in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not accompanied by any proposition to release our prisoners now in your hands. So far from that being the case, he promises "to continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore" to such. Gen. HITCHCOCK need not have urged you to "lose no time in communicating" his letter. No degree of haste would have secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

We are ready to relieve your Government from the burden of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore" to our people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, yours shall be returned to you—the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" on Gen. HITCHCOCK the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world."

We are content that the "civilized world" should draw its own conclusions when it contrasts the two offers. I will thank you to forward this communication to Gen. HITCHCOCK, or inform him that the Confederate authorities decline to accept his proposition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

GEN. BRAGG AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gen. BRAGG, seeing there is a suspension of the cartel, has addressed the following order to his men on the subject of being made prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 208.—That the enemy does not intend to carry out, in good faith, the cartel agreed on between his Government and the Confederate States for the exchange of prisoners of war has long been demonstrated by his acts, and is now officially recognized.

Such a cruel proceeding, so opposed to the laws of humanity and an enlightened civlization, is a virtual acknowledgment by the enemy of his inferiority, and it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankee in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they may consume the substance which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families.

This should be known to our officers and men. They know that, if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subjected to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternative of *honorable death* on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers.

The General deems it his duty to announce these facts to the troops of his command. The designs of the enemy are transparent, and our officers and soldiers are forced to accept the policy imposed by him.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.
GEORGE W. BRENT, Adjt.-Gen.

THE NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.

A MESSAGE FROM GOV. CLARK AND A DISPATCH FROM JEFF. DAVIS REGARDING THEM.

The Mississippi papers publish the following to show the action of Gov. CLARK in regard to the arrest and bringing away, by order of the military authorities, of all negroes when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The dispatch of President DAVIS shows what is the order of the Government in such cases:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Nov. 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I was informed on the 18th instant that the Confederate authorities were apprehending negroes in the northwestern part of the State. I immediately telegraphed Gen. JOHNSTON and Brig.-Gen. CHALMERS, and was informed by the former that, "under instructions from the President, our troops are ordered to bring off all male negroes of military age in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy." In reply, I expressed the hope that the order would be revoked; that it perpetuated the evil it was intended to remedy, and that the negroes, fearing our troops, in their alarm would fly to the enemy.

Immediately upon the passage of your joint resolution in relation to illegal impressments, I telegraphed the same to President DAVIS, and informing him of the condition of affairs in the border counties, assured him that the policy pursued would, in my judgment, result in disastrous consequences. To this I received the following reply:

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1863.

Gov. Clark:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. General instructions are given to remove negro men from localities where they would probably be conscripted by the enemy for service in their army. It was directed that owners should have their option as to whether they would retain control of the negroes so removed, or throw the responsibility and future care and support upon the Government. If more has been done than this, it was in violation of orders, and the Secretary of War has been directed to give prompt attention to the matter. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I hope that in further consideration of the subject the President will revoke the orders given, or so change them as to avoid the dangers arising from their enforcement.

Whenever *illegal impressments* shall be reported to me I shall use the power vested in the Executive to punish the offenders. I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of legislation on this subject, and providing for further penalties for the crime of obtaining goods under false pretences, and the more speedy relief to parties against trespass upon their property. CHAS. CLARK.

Fourth-avenue Railroad Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday night, at about 11½ o'clock, car No. 18 of this Company was stopped by the conductor in the rear of Wallack's Theatre, on Fourth-avenue. He entered the theatre by the stage door, and remained between fifteen and twenty minutes, whether to superintend the stage arrangements or to calculate the gross receipts of the house, is not known. On his return to the car, he announced to the driver (much to the gratification of sundry cold and tired passengers) that the theatre would soon be out, and he would "catch them." He did wait and catch them, and filled his car to bursting.

How much longer will the citizens of New-York bear with the exactions and extortions of these overgrown monopolies, and how far distant is the day of cabs, as suggested by your correspondent "Carl Benson?"

Gen. Roberts' New Bullets and Bullet and Buckshot Cartridge for Smooth-Bored Guns.

This new projectile, invented and perfected by Gen. ROBERTS, has been tested in a series of experiments by order of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of Maj. KINGSBURY, of the Ordnance corps, on Rock Island. Several of the experiments have been witnessed by us, and the last trial having been made yesterday, we are gratified to be enabled to announce the complete success of this most important invention that must materially change the prevailing system in our armies of using, almost exclusively, the Minie ball for rifle ordnance.

This invention consists in such a construction of a bullet to be used in smooth-bored guns of all calibre, as to close all windage and to propel the bullet point forward without tumbling, and to give flight to it of equal range with the flight of the minie ball from rifled arms. It is used with or without buckshot in all smooth-bored arms, and is equal in all respects to the minie ball when used in rifled guns. Thus it answers all the purposes of the conical projectiles and rifled muskets; and, *more than this*, is equally destructive when single in smooth bores, and with buckshot must become the most destructive projectile yet perfected in all the improvements in the science of projectiles made during the past ten years. When buckshot are used with Gen. ROBERTS' projectiles, those small but efficient aids in destructiveness are thrown two, three and four hundred yards *effectively*, while the ball fired with these goes on its fatal errand from 800 to 1,000 yards.

The precision of fire seems to equal that of the minie ball from rifles. The fact that an elongated "cupped cylinder convex bullet" has been constructed that closes all windage and flies point foremost its entire range, without tumbling, without the rotary motion that bears up the minie ball, is a new and startling announcement; but the accomplishment is a fact which can be no longer gainsayed. The report of Maj. KINGSBURY will, doubtless, announce this to the world officially, and we have seen with our own eyes what we should have been slow to believe without that witness.

We refrain from giving a particular description of this bullet, and the proportions that have established its centre of gravity where the flight point forward is as fixed as the laws of gravitation, in the belief that these peculiarities should be kept secret, so far as it is possible that such an invention can be, so as to secure the invention as long as possible for the sole use of our own Government.

The study of this important subject, now happily consummated in such gratifying results, has been steadily pursued by Gen. ROBERTS for several years past, and since he came to this command his leisure time has been mostly spent in our machine shops, where, after a variety of changes in his moulds and models, he has struck the exact proportion that gives his new projectile the certainty of flight point forward, its great range, its accuracy and destructiveness.

We may add that Gen. R. is now perfecting his patented "breech-loader" for rifled arms, heretofore alluded to in the *Gazette*, so as to secure the loading and firing of his ball and buckshot cartridge from a breech-loading *smooth-bored musket*. A few hundred thousand of such arms in the hands of our troops now in the field would add one hundred per cent. to their efficiency and strength. With this arm for the defence of fortifications, with long range for the bullet and the destructiveness of the buckshot at short distances, secured by Gen. ROBERTS' projectile, field-works and forts would be made impregnable to assault, as troops have not yet been known in history who can pass through the hail of bullet and buckshot at from four to six hundred yards.

We hope soon to be able to chronicle the application of these valuable inventions by every portion of our armies in the field.—*Davenport Gazette, Iowa.*

[Advertisement.]

O Sister, Dear! He Raised His Hat
Above his dark and curling locks,
And bowed. My heart went pit-a-pat;
I knew that hat was made by Knox.
KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at HIRAM ANDERSON's ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

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IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS.

For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 3—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Mons. Tiedmann, Mrs. Cromie, Mons. Frohlische, Mons. de Give, J. F. Blake, Miss A. Murphy.

In steamship Parkersburgh, from New-Orleans.—H. Lenenston, E. Altzelt, Mrs. G. G. Trull and child.

In steamer Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C.—G. McCormick, Joseph Hume, C. Rosenberg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 08	Sun sets..... 4 33	Moon rises. 12 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 51	Gov. Island.. 2 40	Hell Gate.. 4 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamers D. H. Mount, Pinckney, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Jenny Lind, Sinclair, New-Orleans, J. E. Easton, Jr.; Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Hensen, London, Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Excelsior, (Br.,) Claproth, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Acme, (Br.,) Merrill, Vera Cruz, Boyd & Hincken; Jaboato, (Braz.,) ——, Pernambuco, H. A. Swift & Co.; Ocean Traveler, Frathy, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Gardner, Goree, W. C. A., Miller & Houghton; Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Schooners La Plata, Abbott, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. H. Benton, Taylor, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Aymeer, (Br.,) Wills, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Promoter, Smith, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co; A. Peters, Lord, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Oscar F. Hawley, Bulkley, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; George Drummer, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; Hagar, (Br.,) Jones, Gibraltar, G. F. Bulley; Lilla, Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Ocean Wave, Zebuff, York River, F. J. Campbell; Sarah Lavinia, Foot, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Delaware, Bennet, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; Laura Frances, Higgins, Baltimore, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; R. G. Porter, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, L. Kenny; Jane F. Durfee, Davis, Alexandria, L. Kenny; James Martin, Harding, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; J. Raymond, McDaniels, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 14 ult., and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 263 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had continual westerly gales.

Steamer Parkersburg, Spencer, New-Orleans Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 28th, lat. 28 46, lon. 79 45, exchanged signals with a Br. bark, steering N., showing a blue burgee with a double name in white letters, but could not make it out.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast to J. Hume.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Brig George Downes, (of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Paine, Port Spain, Trinidad, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Corning, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Marguerita, (Ital.,) Scotti, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides to Edward Davidson.

Brig Starlight, Davidson, Windsor 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Had heavy weather.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Monroe, Windsor 20 ds., with potatoes to master. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Willets, Para Oct. 30, with rubber, etc., to master.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Inman, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Susan Moore, Foster, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Callaghan, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. John Falkingham, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Elizabeth, Goves, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhouse, Baltimore, with corn and flour, for Boston.

Schr. Little Lizzie, Phillips, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Prize Banner, Rich, Portland, Me., 7 ds., fish.

Schr. J. G. Linean, ——, Chicoteague, with wood.

Schr. Young America, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Maria Pike, Causing, Washington 4 ds.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Layton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Crerv, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. William Capes, Marianne, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Norfolk, with wood.

Schr. Ellen Baker, ——, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. L. Scull, Hickman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

BELOW—Ship J. W. Godfrey, and a bark.

Sailed.

Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.
Steamers America and Constitution.
Br. brig J. Congdon.
Schooners Sir Colin Campbell, (Br.,) Fred. Allen.

Miscellaneous.

The new side-wheel steamer Dictator, (Mr. A. Leary's,) returned from a highly successful trial trip yesterday, her speed having fully equaled all that was expected of her. The engines, which are from the Fulton Iron Works of Messrs. James Murphy & Co., worked to perfection. The Dictator is to leave for New-Orleans on Tuesday next, and will, in all probability, remain there and run on the Lower Mississippi and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The British steamer Bowmansville, Capt. Anderson, hence 1st inst. for Havana, has returned for repairs, having, on the same evening, when 17 miles south of Barnegat, during a gale from the southwest, sprung aleak; had pumps choked and machinery damaged.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 3.—Below, ship Sooloo, from Manila; bark Acacia, from Bonaire.

Spoken, &c.

Pride—U. S. steamer, on a cruise, Nov. 26, Tortugas bearing N. N. E., distant 10 miles.

St. Andrew—Br. steamship, bound E., Nov. 24, lat. 48 18, lon. 12 40.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Cor. Broadway and 23d-st., Dec. 3, 1863.

RESOLVED, THAT THE WARD ASSOCIATIONS represented in the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York shall meet at their respective Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th day of December, 1863, and elect by ballot five delegates to the Union Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Union Central Committee. Notice of such election shall be given in two daily papers at least twice previous to the election.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend said election, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the result to the Association, and the credentials shall be signed by the President, Secretary of the several Associations, and by the Inspectors of said election.

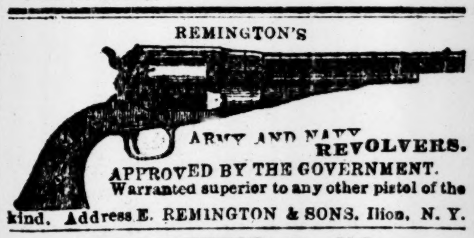
The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

The Delegates elected to the Union Central Committee shall meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the first THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, and the Delegates elected to the Young Men's Central Committee shall meet at the same place, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the Committees of 1863 to call the Delegates elect for 1864 to order, for the purpose of organization.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SNOW, Secretaries.

REMINGTON'S



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APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT NO. 939 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
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HONEY SOAP,
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GLYCERINE,
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SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

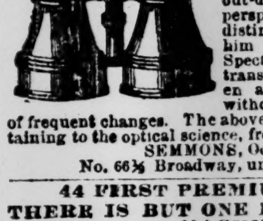
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

UMBRELLAS
BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.
405 BROADWAY NEAR WALKER ST.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician. No. 66½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

44 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1863.
THERE IS BUT ONE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.
Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
Have been awarded twenty-three first premiums at State Fairs, and twenty-one at City and County Fairs in 1863, making 44 in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the Important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. No. 505 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.
LUMBER.
N. B. CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
SMITH & WILLSON,
FOOT OF EAST 39TH ST. NEW-YORK.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC,
THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFICTED, AND NOT
MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Will effectually and most certainly
CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A
DISORDERED
LIVER,
STOMACH,
OR KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE
OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES
ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THESE BITTERS ARE
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
AND NOT INTENDED AS
BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial*. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferer.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
No. 1,707 Spruce st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FEEL DIZZY.

Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.
TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.
TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.
TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.
TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.
Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen..........$5
Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen..........$4

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.